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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

The statement is confirmed that Gen. McClellan threatened to resign unless Secretary Cameron's Report was amended. As between the Report and the commander, we should have preferred to sacrifice the latter.

Mrs. Douglas has persistently refused to entertain the proposition, forwarded by special messenger and flag of truce from Gov. Reed of North Carolina, that the two sons of the late Senator Douglas be sent South to save their Mississippi estates. Mrs. Douglas, the natural and legal guardian of the boys, says that they belong to Illinois, and must remain at the North.

The Senate is being purged of its disloyal members. Breckinridge has been already voted out, and the Kentucky Legislature has designated Hon. Garrett Davis for his place. A resolution was offered yesterday, and laid over, vacating the seat of Waldo P. Johnson of Missouri; and we have a hint in the Washington dispatches that Jesse D. Bright will be a "victim" not many days hence. There remain of the old guard of traitors only Polk, Powell, Saulsbury, Pearce, *et id.* They will all have to go. *A sic transit* to them.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

There is no doubt that the brave Parson Brownlow is fighting the rebels in the field as fearlessly as he fought their doctrines from their incipiency, in the editorial sanctum. We give elsewhere a letter, doubtless a forgery, that shows how eagerly the rebels in Western Tennessee desire to deprive the Union cause in their State of the power of Brownlow's name. The latest rumor is that Brownlow, with his small army of patriots, has reached the Kentucky border. Now, will Thomas and Smith, and the rest of our Federal Generals, fall to their work, and show themselves in earnest?

GEN. BUELL'S COLUMN.

We still have hopes, despite the lateness of the season, that something is to be done with the army of 100,000 men gathered under Gen. Buell's command in Kentucky. And appearances would seem to warrant this hope. Gen. Buell is actively engaged brigading his army and massing it, after the manner of Gen. McClellan. He has also begun to throw it forward on the line towards Bowling Green. The States of Ohio and Indiana have been called upon, and have promised all their enlisted troops. The grand column is even said to be moving! When it starts in earnest let Buckner and Breckinridge look out.

THE CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.

During the past week there were received in this city 48,888 live and 1931 dressed hogs. The shipments during the same period were only 7,563 live and 120 dressed—thus leaving upwards of 40,000 head to the packers. The number of Hogs packed up to date since the 1st of November foots up about 110,000.

The number of Beef Cattle packed up to date foots up about 30,000 head. The entire packing of last season was 25,500 head.

The total receipts of Hogs since the 1st of November amount to 160,500. During the corresponding period of 1860, the receipts were 86,350—showing an increase this year of about 100 per cent.

'TIS JUST THE FASHION.

The New York 5th Regiment, Colonel Warren, was the last to leave Accomac county, and while at Bellhaven, on the point of departure, the lady sycophants of the town proposed a banquet for the tired and hungry soldiers, who had so gallantly "delivered" their region of the State. They made three hundred pies, and infused poison into all of them! And the plot of these secession Borgias was only defeated by the faithfulness of some of their own negro servants, who warned our troops of the danger. They discovered their warning to be but too well founded, and were hardly restrained from burning the town. They came to Baltimore, however, and with them came five negroes. These latter were sent back to Accomac upon the first steamer to return, by order of the military authorities. Now, the question is, were these five the blacks who exposed the poison plot? We have little doubt they were.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	21,478	25,906
Wheat, bu	292,725	5,513
Corn, bu	140,858	667
Oats, bu	11,694	....
Rye, bu	14,717	456
Barley, bu	6,994	1,549
Seeds, lbs	161,118	107,848
Pork, brls	88	7,050
Cut Meats, lbs	....	499,007
Lard, lbs	29,329	1,292,929
Tallow, lbs	4,106	126,973
Live Hogs, No	48,888	7,563
Dressed Hogs, No	1,951	120
Cattle, No	2,175	[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	1,477,613	615,977	673,514
Wheat, bu	17,542,977	13,791,451	7,867,768
Corn, bu	25,390,099	15,519,134	5,312,749
Oats, bu	1,594,853	1,547,905	1,346,554
Rye, bu	420,786	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	41,294	18,630	32,596
Cut Meats, lbs	6,597,495	4,993,972	368,978
Lard, lbs	6,396,810	4,009,636	3,264,977
Tallow, lbs	95,873	218,343	403,395
Live Hogs, No	252,637	321,619	150,898
Dressed Hogs, No	156,558	57,909	59,559
Cattle, No	131,899	134,938	85,385

SHOEPFF AND ZOLLICOFFER.

The position of affairs in Northeastern Kentucky, on the line to Cumberland Gap, is as follows: The two East Tennessee regiments remain at Camp Calvert, near London, just where they halted when the pursuit of Zollicoffer was first abandoned. Zollicoffer has come back into the State, but by another road, taking the turnpike through Whitely and Wayne counties to the north bank of Cumberland river, below Somerset. This place, the present headquarters of Gen. Shoepff's command, is about thirty miles east of London. Zollicoffer has all the way from 8,000 to 12,000 troops. He was evidently heading for Bowling Green when the advance of our troops threatened his rear. Gen. Shoepff has now, at Somerset (or had at last accounts), the following troops, with more constantly to come:

[illegible] regiment	Col. Leo. A. Harris.
[illegible] Ohio regiment	Col. John M. Connell.
[illegible] regiment	Col. Ed. D. Bradley.
[illegible] Ohio regiment	Col. James P. Fyffe.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Wm. A. Hoskins.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Thos. J. Bramlette.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Henry Grider.
1st Ky. Cavalry (portion)	Col. Frank Wolford.

[illegible] Standart's Ohio battery.
And another battery.

Gen. Shoepff commands the troops, assisted by Gen. Jesse T. Boyle. They number some 7,000 men, and when joined by the force at Camp Calvert, there will be 9,000 at least. Unless Gen. Thomas again interferes, Shoepff will make quick work of the rebel gang and of the "masterly" entrenchments that are said to hold Cumberland Gap, and will be promptly on hand to the relief of the gallant Brownlow. So [illegible], we hope he will not be prevented, this time, in the great undertaking. [illegible] information from Somerset was to the effect that the rebels had chosen strong positions on the other side of the river, and were here to be shelled out. The two camps were almost within shot distance of each other, and hair-breadth escapes of skirmishing parties were of daily occurrence.

Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden, the new rebel commanding General of East Tennessee and East Kentucky, is at Cumberland Gap, in force, with thirty days' rations, and it is feared that he may advance into Kentucky. The Union troops at London and Wild Cat, on the Lexington and Cumberland road, are reported to have been withdrawn to Somerset, and Crittenden would find no serious obstacles to an advance other than the condition of the roads, which on that route are said to be bad. We should have some big news from that quarter before many days, despite the rumor that Shoepff is under orders not to fight unless attacked.

ENGLAND AND THE TRENT CASE.

The news by the steamer Africa, which arrived on Sunday morning, singularly enough covers the ground as to the effect of the Mason and Slidell seizure in England, although she sailed before the intelligence of the arrest was known there. The decision of the law officers, on what is precisely a case in point, had however been promulgated. As our readers have already been informed, the United States steamer James Adger was cruising in British waters, and with a supposed mission to do just what the San Jacinto did—overhaul the West India mail steamer to capture rebel emissaries. And this matter was brought before the law officers of the Crown. On this supposition, the purpose and errand of the Adger was sustained and justified, in an opinion copied into the London journals, as follows:

"It was the opinion of the law officers of the crown that, according to the interpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds *for the American cruiser seizing the mail steamer as a prize even in British waters*, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States in the shape of the delegates and their dispatches."

This fully sustains the position that has been extensively taken by journals on this side of the water, in the United States as well as Canada, that no cause of war would or could grow out of the act of Commodore Wilkes, who by refraining from the seizure of the Trent herself as a prize, fell so far within the line of his duty. Had the Adger seized the Mail Steamer as a prize, say these British authorities, there would have been "fair legal grounds" for the act.

Matters at Janesville.

At Janesville, Wisconsin, there are at present two regiments forming, the Thirteenth Infantry and Col. Barstow's Third Cavalry. The latter has about five hundred men in camp. Other companies that were full have been delayed for the want of means of subsistence. This difficulty is now obviated. Col. Barstow has received notice of the shipment from Philadelphia of all the uniforms, camp equipage, &c., and they were to arrive yesterday. Horses are being daily bought in the streets, and others are daily coming by car-loads. Many of these are being bought in this city, and are a fine class of animals. More than Col. Barstow's complement of men are already recruited.

The camp of the Thirteenth Infantry, Col. Maurice Maloney, is pleasantly located just north of the city. They are provided with comfortable tents, each having a stove, and even during the cold weather a week ago, there was no complaint as to their comfort. The troops are fully uniformed, and look well on dress parade.

The Election in Kansas.

At the November State election in Kansas 14,461 votes were cast, and Topeka won the capital by about 2,000 majority. The anti-Robinson State ticket, for Governor and other officers, received 7,437 votes, or a majority of the whole number cast, and the Supreme Court will be called upon to decide whether or not Governor Robinson, elected in 1859, has completed his two years' term under the Constitution. He and his friends claim that he has yet another year to serve, and they consequently repudiated the idea of an election for his successor. Indeed, in Lawrence, Leavenworth, and some other counties, the canvassers refused to consider the vote at all. George A. Crawford (Douglas Democrat), nominated upon a Union, anti-Robinson ticket, is the Governor elect. His vote, considering that the election called out the largest vote of the State is a pretty decided hint to Robinson that his services are desired no longer.

A Question of Privilege.

In Washington a few days since, Samuel Wilkeson, of the *Tribune*, was brought before the Van Wyck Investigating Committee to testify how he got possession of that portion of the Committee's testimony taken in St. Louis, concerning the Fremont frauds. He refused to answer, on the ground, first, that the Committee had no power to investigate the subject, its legal authority being confined to the investigation of fraudulent contracts, etc.; second, that the public interests, if not common law, required that the communications made to editors by informants should be privileged and confidential.

The Gunboat Affair at Cairo.

A few days since it will be remembered three rebel gunboats came up from Columbus in most daring fashion, within range of the guns at Fort Holt. Our first Cairo dispatch stated that Hollins was of the party, and this is now confirmed. The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th, gives the following account of the expedition:

Information had reached Columbus that the Federals intended coming down and attacking them on Sunday, Dec. 1st. Accordingly Generals Polk and Pillow made due preparations and started Commodore Hollins with boats towards Cairo between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning. They continued their trip until they got within gunshot of Cairo, and fired *fifteen* rounds into Camp Holt, on the Kentucky side, opposite Bird's Point. The Federals scampered out of their tents and log huts in great haste, and ran off out of danger. They made no response, either from Cairo, Bird's Point or Camp Holt. It is supposed that McClernand wouldn't let them fight on Sunday. A gunboat was seen anchored in the channel about a half mile below Cairo, and the Maria Denning at the wharf at Cairo. Everything appeared quiet about Cairo. Commodore Hollins, finding that he could not provoke the Federals to respond, returned to Columbus about two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Rebel Officers.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* who went down on the Aleck Scott, at the time Lieut. Chappel was sent down under a flag of truce, gives an interesting sketch of down the river scenes. He says:

The rebel officers much exceeded us in numbers, as they certainly did in the gorgeousness of their uniforms. I have heard a good deal about the poverty-stricken appearance of the rebel soldiery, and the lack of uniforms, even among the officers, but if one may judge from the representatives afforded us here, I think that is one of the numerous little fallacies of the times, which may be considered as very effectually "played out." At all events, the representatives from Dixie's Land, who favored us with a visit yesterday, displayed apparel which would have done honor to the wardrobe of the "princes" and "dukes" of a first-class theatre. I thought that the Lieutenants and Captains, with their gold lace, gimp and fringe, were sufficiently stunning, but when Colonels and Brigadier Generals appeared upon the scene the magnificence was perfectly overwhelming. I will not attempt to describe it. Their wearers, however, were, as a general thing, fine looking men, and deported themselves as true officers and gentlemen. Among those coming up were Commodore Hollins, of the Big Ram notoriety; Generals McCowan and Cheatham of Tennessee, Gen. Trudeau of Louisiana, Col. Gantt (late member of Congress,) of Arkansas, and many others—Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and Doctors—whose names I do not remember. It is worthy of remark that Gen. McCowan was an old class-mate of Gen. Grant's at West Point.

Capture of Missouri Bandits.

GLASGOW, Mo., Dec. 8.—The notorious marauder Capt. Sweeney and his band of robbers, who have for some time past kept this section of the country in fear, were captured yesterday at Rogers' Mills, near here, by a detachment of cavalry under Capt. Merrill. Sweeney's pickets were surprised and captured and his whole band, thirty-five in number, taken without firing a gun.

Municipal Election in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Wightman was re-elected Mayor of Boston to-day, by 6,738 votes, against 5,799 for Edward S. Tobey, the Republican and Citizens' candidate.

Was it Parson Brownlow?

Unless the Memphis *Avalanche* concocts a lie of more than ordinary muscular and colossal proportions, the loyal press have been rejoicing over a Morristown battle in East Tennessee without any foundation in fact, or with its principal character a myth. The following appears in the Memphis papers, and is claimed to be conclusive proof that Parson Brownlow had no share in the battle which was said to have been fought one week later, on Dec. 1st. The news of the Morristown affair was from rebel sources. Here is the letter about which the suspicion lurks of its being a rascally forgery:

EDITORS OF THE AVALANCHE: In your issue of the 14th inst., there appears an article upon the subject of affairs in East Tennessee, in which I notice this paragraph:

"It is reported that Parson Brownlow had left Knoxville with thirteen guns, and was a sympathiser in the Union movement in that quarter."

As I have no paper through which to set myself right, and this statement does me great injustice, I ask of you the favor of publishing this brief card. I have not at any time left Knoxville with any guns, and have never had any to furnish to any persons. Near three weeks ago, I left for Blount County Chancery Court, sixteen miles south of Knoxville, to try and collect some fees due me in that county for advertising, and from there I went to Sevier county on the same business, which facts are known to Col. Austin of your city, who saw me in Blount.

I have no knowledge of who are the guilty parties in burning the railroad bridges, and never heard of any such purpose being entertained until I heard of the burning the next day. I condemn the act in the most unqualified terms, and I am not a sympathiser in any such movement. I was one of fifteen or twenty men who, weeks ago, addressed a communication to General Zollicoffer, pledging ourselves to oppose a rebellion, and to counsel peace and acquiescence on the part of the Union men of East Tennessee. I signed that document in good faith, and have kept that faith. And furthermore, as one of the signers of that document, which was published in all the Tennessee papers, if I had been placed in possession of any such purpose, I should have felt myself bound in honor, and in all good conscience, to have informed the officers of the roads of such outrageous plot.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

November 22d, 1861.

Mayor Wood takes his defeat in New York with the air of a philosopher. It is conceded now that Opdyke cannot be counted out of his election, and Wood has made a speech to his Mozart followers complimentary to his successor in office, as a gentleman who would bring dignity and ability to the new administration. He expressed the hope that now the Legislature at Albany would clothe the Mayor of New York with such powers as would enable him to be useful in his responsible position.

We find the following going the rounds: "The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that the proclamation of Gen. Halleck forbidding negro fugitives from coming into the army lines was sent from Washington, and was dictated by President Lincoln. This is another evidence of the position of the President on the slavery question, and his determination to oppose the Abolition ultras."

We do not believe a word of it. A resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives asking for light in regard to the author of the weak and wicked Order No. 3.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says that Hon. Elijah H. Norton, M. C. from Missouri, made a speech in Platte City last August, in which he said that although he sympathized with the secessionists, he had played his cards so carefully that the Union men could never make out a case against him. That speech was reported in the Platte City *Legion*, and has been sent to Washington. If that is not sufficient to kick him out of Congress, there is enough testimony there that can be easily obtained.

Senator Wilson has paid a visit to Alexandria jail and found the same state of affairs existing there with regard to the imprisonment of negroes. The jail was full of slaves who belong to rebel masters, including several belonging to the late John A. Washington. Congress will doubtless take action in this case similar to that of the Washington jail.

We were going to starve out the Southern Confederacy once. It does not look much like it now. New Orleans is supposed to have fifty thousand or sixty thousand barrels of flour on hand, and it cannot be sold at any price at present. The amount of flour in Memphis is estimated at from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand barrels, and there is little changing hands at present prices.

A bridge of a hundred feet span, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which was burned by the rebels last summer, and the rebuilding of which was almost completed, has again been burned by a small number of rebel cavalry, within six miles of General McCook's lines, which were illuminated by the blaze.

The New Orleans papers boast of the review of fourteen hundred negro troops in that city, which is all right in the eyes of Northern dough-faces, but they are horrified at the bare suggestion of employing loyal blacks on the side of the Union to fight the rebels and their armed negroes.

Parties in Sandusky, Ohio, have been filling an order from Wm. H. Webb's ship yards in New York, for 25 crooked sticks of ship timber, 41 feet in length, and averaging 22x25 inches in diameter, weighing about four tons each. They are to be shipped to New York by rail, at a cost of $50 each.

The Boston underwriters have decided to charge an extra premium of two per cent. on vessels leaving that port for Europe, and from three to five per cent. on those already in Europe bound home, to be regulated according to the chances of being overhauled by the Nashville.

Lively prices for necessaries in Charleston now. The last quotations are: Tea, $2.50 per pound; coffee, $1.00 per pound; butter, 75c per pound; alcohol, $3.50 per gallon; coal, $20 per ton, and no hard coal to be had at that price.

The man Lincoln who is supposed to have murdered Giddings at Black River Falls, was arrested a few days since by the Sheriff of Dane county, at the railroad depot in Madison, Wis.

The good people of Rockford are moving to send 100 warm blankets to company M, Farnsworth's Cavalry now in camp west of Alexandria on the Potomac, and poorly supplied.

Aaron Jackson, a member in Co. G, Illinois 13th, Col. Wyman, died recently at Rolla, and his remains have just been sent home to Sterling in Whiteside County, where his parents reside.

The ship Harvey Birch, that was burned by the Nashville pirates, was a noble vessel of 1,482 tons register, with three decks, valued at $70,000.

The five Lake Revenue Cutters under command of Capt. Ottinger, arrived at Quebec some days ago, and by this time must be on the Atlantic.

A party of recruits for the Federal army, or rather of persons intending to become such, left Montreal on Saturday with quite a scene parting at the wharf.

The citizens of Lexington, Mo., publish a card in the St. Louis papers guaranteeing the safety of Union men who have left that city, if they will return to their homes.

To a company of artillery now forming at Quincy, the C., B. & Q. Railroad company have donated a splendid field piece in complete order.

The Mississippi at Quincy on Monday was free from ice, and had risen several inches, restoring navigation for a time at least.

In Pittsburgh on Saturday there were over 45,000 hogs waiting shipment East over the Pennsylvania Central.

The two propellers building at Buffalo for the N. Y. & E. Line, it is stated will cost from $45,000 to $50,000 apiece.

The Michigan State Journal, at Lansing, a Democratic organ, has suspended from financial pressure.

Near Peshtigo, on Green Bay, last week, a man froze to death, in the snow.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLANT EAST TENNESSEE.

Brownlow Looks for Help.

SHOEPFF AND ZOLLICOFFER.

Habeas Corpus in Congress.

EXPELLING REBEL SENATORS.

The Baltimore Prisoners.

MEDICAL CORPS OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Price at Osceola.

HIS ARMY IN BAD CONDITION.

Our Troops at Otterville.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1861.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill, to-day, providing for an entire re-organization of the medical department of the army. It authorizes the President to select from all the army doctors, without regard to present rank, a Doctor General, with the rank of Brigadier General; a Sanitary Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel; and six Sanitary Inspect[ors] forty Surgeons of the first class, fifty of the second class, and sixty Assistant Surgeons, are to be appointed and promoted by seniority, as now; vacancies to be filled from civil life or from among the Brigade Surgeons of volunteers, after due examination. 75 medical cadets are provided for. One object of these radical changes, which will cause great fluttering among doctors, is to do away with the necessity of a Sanitary Commission, and also with Surgeon General Finley, whose trial began to-day. He (Finley) raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the court, maintaining that he, as head of a Bureau, could not be ordered to trial by the General-in-Chief, but only by the President.

Senator Harlan's bill, authorizing the President to procure by purchase if possible, a country for the colonization of such free blacks as want to go, appropriates a million dollars.

The House almost unanimously passed the Senate resolution for a Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of the war.

There will be an effort to refer all slavery resolves and bills to a select committee.

Reverdy Johnson has been employed as Col. Kerrigan's counsel. New charges have been presented against him, for deserting his outpost, withdrawing pickets, holding correspondence with the enemy; in substance, treason. His application for time to meet them was denied. The evidence adduced to-day touches only his neglect of duty.

The Republican caucus, last night, closed too late to enable me to send an account of its proceedings. The speeches were all, with the exception of Mr. Diven of New York, earnestly for the prosecution of the war, even to the confiscation of rebels' property and the emancipation of their slaves. There was much less difference of opinion than was anticipated by some among them. Jim Lane thought the Executive policy really for freedom. Others doubted this. Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, made a strong statement of disclosures in his committee touching rebels in the employ of the Government. Thad. Stevens said Gen. McClellan had threatened to resign unless Cameron's Report was emasculated.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith has besought the Secretary of State for permission to visit her sons, Appleton Oakes Smith and his brother, imprisoned for complicity with the slave trade, in Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Seward, in the correspondence with Carl Schurz, printed in the volume just published, says that whatever the former Administrations may have said, this one will have nothing to do with the Amistead claim.

Opposite Mattawan creek the rebels were shelled out of three storehouses last night, which were then burned, by a captain and four sailors, in sight of fifty rebels. Shells were thrown at the first Massachusetts regiment.

The Government has determined to fill all regiments to the maximum standard of a thousand and forty-six (1046) men.

The Historian Bancroft arrived to-night.

The brother of the Governor of Pennsylvania had his pocket picked of over eleven thousand dollars, at the railroad station to-night.

Mr. Diven of New York, who is believed to represent Seward, admitted at the caucus, last night, that the war would be the end of slavery. "So," rejoined Jim Lane, "says everybody I meet, North and South. How much more blood and treasure before the end. Why not end now?" The statement of Thad. Stevens, at the caucus, that McClellan threatened to resign if Cameron's original report was sent in, has been confirmed by several members to-day.

The bugler boy, ostensibly a deserter, but probably a spy, is in confinement.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 10, 1861.

The 55th Illinois regiment, Col David Stuart, arrived at four o'clock, from Alton, by the Alton steamboat. They were delayed on the road several hours.

The negro slave claimed by Wheelan, (British subject,) and taken into custody by Capt. Wood of the Kansas rangers, arrived here to-night, under guard, in charge of the private Secretary of the British Consul.

The seizure of the books of Child, Pratt & Fox, famous for their connection with Government contracts, was by order of Gen. Curtis. The Provost Marshal was not aware of the proposed seizure, but it is freely stated to-day that the books are to be used in connection with the trial of Gen. McKinstry.

Captain Logan of the Missouri State troops brought twelve prisoners to the military prison to-day, from the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. They are residents of Clinton, Caldwell and Ray counties, charged with bearing arms against the Government, and several for participating in robbing Liberty Arsenal. Some have already been indicted for treason.

The *Democrat's* Rolla correspondence states that troops from Taney county, bordering on the Arkansas line, were near Rolla. They have been two weeks *en route*. The day before they left, a party of 600 rebel cavalry passed through, threatening to hang or shoot every Unionist not out of the county in ten days.

Col. Marshall, with the Benton Cadets, is encamped on the Gasconade at the mouth of Little Piney. Capt. Wood's Kansas Rangers have returned from a scouting expedition to Humboldt, and reports McBride not arrived at Lebanon, as reported. Therefore there are no rebel forces north of Springfield on the Rolla road, though marauding parties are. Capt. Wood attempted to arrest a Captain Hymer, formerly a physician, who was at Humboldt hunting for rebel deserters. The house where he was stopping was surrounded, and demand for his surrender made. Hymer showed fight. He was well armed, and after discharging two ineffectual shots, was pierced by Union bullets, dying instantly.

Among recent deaths at Rolla, are James Wilcox, of the 44th Illinois, from Coldwater, Michigan; Simon F. Smith, Company C, 25th Illinois; Aaron Stoy, 44th Illinois, from Branch county, Michigan; Edward Seamons, 25th Illinois, Company F.

A courier from Salem reports Major Bowen pursuing Tom Freeman's gang. Bowen's guard had 20 prisoners at Salem.

There is a report that the books of the Oak Hall clothing establishment, largely interested in clothing contracts, have been seized by the Provost Marshal.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 10, 1861.

Two companies of the 31st Illinois regiment, under command of Capt. Edwin McCook, left here last night on the Steamer Key Stone, for Crittenden county, Kentucky.

A handsome flag was presented to the 31st Illinois volunteers, to-day, by Mr. Hull, editor of the Carbondale *Times*, on behalf of the ladies of Carbondale. Mr. Hull made the presentation speech, which was eloquently responded to by Col. John A. Logan and Gen. McClernand.

Capt. Dollins's cavalry was dispatched to-day to overtake a steamer which started from here for Cape Girardeau, said to have contraband goods aboard, and bring her back to this place.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1861.

SENATE.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SUMNER presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Mr. FOOT of Vermont offered a resolution that Waldo P. Johnson, by sympathizing with and participating in the rebellion against the United States, has been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duties as Senator of the United States, and that he be therefore expelled from the Senate of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. HARLAN of Iowa introduced a bill to authorize the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE of New Hampshire called up the resolution offered yesterday that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Judicial system of the United States, and establishing another in pursuance with the Constitution. Agreed to.

Mr. NESMITH of Oregon introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CHANDLER of Mich. announced the death of Senator BINGHAM, from Mich., and after a tribute to the memory of his deceased colleague, Mr. Chandler offered the customary resolution that the Senate go into mourning thirty days, and to adjourn.

Messrs. KING, CLARK, and SUMNER spoke in feeling terms of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING of New York offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Attorney General to report his views as to the means of obtaining a retrocession of that part of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia.

Mr. POTTER of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing homesteads to actual settlers, and providing a bounty for soldiers in lieu of grants of public lands. He explained that the homestead feature of this bill was heretofore passed, but there is an addition that all soldiers, marines and seamen shall be entitled to the provisions of this act. It also contains a section giving a bounty of $30 to the three months' volunteers.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution for a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio moved that the memorial of Messrs. Howard, Gatchell and Davis, Baltimore Police Commissioners, be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone has the power under the Constitution to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; that the exercise of the power by another department of the Government is a usurpation and dangerous to public liberty; that the persons above-named be delivered to the Marshal, to the end that they may be indicted with the rights of speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such proceedings. He spoke at some length on the subject, saying that those gentlemen were members of the Board of Police of Baltimore, and on the 1st of July last, in the dead hour of night, were arrested by order of the military authorities, and, without charges being preferred against them, conveyed as prisoners to Fort McHenry. They ask that Congress may examine into the question, or that they may be heard before a judicial tribunal; and yet his colleague (Mr. Bingham) on the Committee on the Judiciary, could find no more fitting response to the memorial than that it should lay unread on the table. The question here presented was as to the legality of their present punishment, which he denied.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio said his colleague's position was that Congress alone can suspend the writ, while conceding that the time has come for its suspension. When rebellion lifted up its head over a large portion of this Republic and essayed to shake down the pillars of the Constitution and drench the land in fraternal blood, it was no time to be splitting hairs as to whether Congress or the President should first exercise the power. Did his colleague contemplate a general jail delivery? or wish to confine his sympathies to the rebels and conspirators of the city of Baltimore? Had he no sympathy for those confined in the old Capitol? Why should they not also be discharged? Assuming his colleague's position to be right, his colleague was derelict in duty in not moving a suspension of the writ, in accordance with the oath he had taken to maintain, protect and defend the Constitution. The laws are to be executed, and not only executed by force, but by the sword against the power of rebellion. It did not lie in the mouths of the memorialists to claim the benefit of the Constitution, every provision of which they have trampled under foot. On motion of Mr. Bingham the whole subject was tabled, 108 against 36.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Bingham of Michigan. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. BEAMAN, TROWBRIDGE, and GRANGER, of Michigan, Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio, and Mr. SEDGWICK of New York. The resolutions of respect were passed, after which the House adjourned.

MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

Condition of Price's Army—Supplies Going to them—Our Western Division.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Advices from Osceola are one day later, and brought by a gentleman who is perfectly reliable. He states that Price's forces are not over seven thousand strong, but many new recruits are daily arriving. This informant came through Sedalia and says that from what he could see and learn, there is no doubt but that the Federal forces are about to assume the offensive, and the movements will be such that Price and his rebels will be completely surrounded and compelled to surrender or be cut to pieces.

Tipton correspondence, dated the 9th, says Pope is removing the troops under his command into winter quarters near Otterville, while he will have his headquarters at Tipton.

Major Hubbard, of the First Missouri Cavalry, with one company of his command, made a reconnoissance from Tipton as far south as Warsaw, and heard nothing of Price's whereabouts. They returned bringing with them thirty prisoners, and report the country full of secesh, returning home from the rebel army, and committing all kinds of depredations on the property of Union men. Lieut. Manning, with a small party of men, went out yesterday and pounced upon Capt. Taylor, of Price's army, and brought him in. We have a jolly lot of rebels in jail now, consisting of two captains and between forty and fifty privates.

A gentleman who has arrived at Jefferson City from Bates county, says that near Clinton he saw a good many wagons loaded with articles for Price's army. Shoes, clothing, blankets and salt, all from the river, he was informed, principally embraced the contents. The same was observed at other points on his route. By stating that he was going to Calloway county on furlough, he was permitted to pass unmolested. It was not until he got to Cole Camp that he was thoroughly apprised of the presence of the Federal army on the railroad. There was every evidence that the insurgents would recuperate, and have a force South of the Osage, equal at least to any heretofore raised in the State. But little violence was enacted on Union men, except by unauthorized banditti; and Price had given orders to protect all who would remain quiet, and not manifest adhesion to the Lincoln Government.

A very reckless murder was committed at Tipton, last week, in the camp of the Kansas First. An orderly directed the arrest of a man who had left the guard house without permission of his commander. The soldier resisted and struck the orderly; whereupon the orderly fired and shot him through the arm. The soldier returned fire and missed the orderly, but the ball passed through into camp, killing a private who was reclining on his couch.

Company L, 3d Illinois cavalry, stationed at Rolla, have received from the ladies of Stanton and Walshville two excellent pairs of socks to each man, and a beautiful flag worth forty dollars.

Capt. L. Thompson, of the Missouri infantry, arrived by the North Missouri railroad this morning, having in custody twelve prisoners dispatched to the St. Louis military prison, from Camp Cameron, Missouri. By Major W. L. James, commanding at that post, we learn that the prisoners are residents of Caldwell, Ray and Clinton counties. They are all charged with aiding and abetting the rebels.

Flag Presentation at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—An elegant flag was presented by the Louisville ladies to Gen. Buell, at Camp Don Spaulding, yesterday. Mr. Wm. S. Lingle, editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier*, made the presentation speech in behalf of the ladies.

Commodore Wilkes's Report of the Mason-Slidell Capture.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The following is an abridged copy of the report of Commodore Wilkes, assigning his reason for his arrest of Mason and Slidell:

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, November 16, 1861.

The Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain having issued proclamations that the Confederate States were viewed, considered and treated as belligerents, I felt no hesitation in boarding and searching all vessels of whatever nation I fell in with, and I have done so.

The question arose in my mind whether I had the right to capture the persons of the Commissioners—whether they were amenable to capture.

There was no doubt that I had the right to capture vessels with written dispatches. They are expressly referred to in all authorities, subjecting the vessel to seizure and condemnation of the captain of the vessel had he knowledge of their being on board; but these gentlemen were not bearers of dispatches in the literal sense, and nowhere could I find a case in point. They had been presented to the Captain General of Cuba by Her British Majesty's Consul General; but the Captain General told me he had not received them in that capacity, but as distinguished gentlemen and strangers.

I determined to take possession of the vessel, and as I mentioned in my report, send her to Key West for adjudication. I forebore to seize her, however, in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers, who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe.

As respects the steamer on which they embarked, the agent of the vessel, the son of the British Consul at Havana, was well aware of the character of these persons. They went in the steamer with the knowledge and consent of the captain, who endeavored afterwards to conceal them by refusing to exhibit the passenger list, and the papers of the vessel. There can be no doubt but that he knew they were carrying highly important dispatches, and were endowed with instructions inimical to the United States. This rendered his vessel, though a neutral, a good prize.

I then considered them as the embodiment of dispatches, and it therefore became my duty to arrest their progress and capture them, if they had no passports or papers from the Federal Government, as provided for under the law of nations, namely, that foreign ministers of a belligerent on board of neutral ships are required to possess papers from the other belligerent, to permit them to pass free.

I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffer the steamer to proceed, after the necessary detention to effect the transfer of these Commissioners, considering I had attained the important end I had in view.

[Signed] CHARLES WILKES.

Interesting from Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—The Santa Fe and Canon City mail arrived last night, with dates to the 4th. All the merchants in the territory are required, by order of Col. Canby, to turn over their money to Messrs. Donaldsons' of Santa Fe, as a loan to the Government.

On the 8th ult., a band of Navajoe Indians went to Carrol's, near Albuquerque, and stole a large quantity of stock. A party of citizens started in pursuit for the purpose of recovering the property, but six of the men having got in advance of the balance fell into an ambuscade, and were killed. The rest of the party, being too few in number to continue pursuit, were compelled to return, leaving the Indians to carry off their booty. In the vicinity of Albuquerque the same Indians have been committing depredations on a large scale. It is understood Col. Canby is about to change the system heretofore pursued for holding the savages in check. Instead of keeping the troops collected in one post, he will divide them in companies and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursuit after Indians when they attempt robberies.

Measures are being taken to establish a mail route between Santa Fe and Denver City. By connecting a link of 40 miles from Colorado to Fountain City, the route would be complete.

It is stated that Messrs. Roberts & Co., contractors for carrying the mail between Independence and Santa Fe, intend putting coaches on that part of the road. When the facts are laid before the Post Office Department and every effort made for its success, with the aid of the Pacific Telegraph from Denver city, Santa Fe will be placed within eight days communication with the States.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House Investigating Committee will not be able to report until Thursday. Their report is likely to produce a sensation.

The case of Senator Bright has been postponed for a few days. There are seventy fugitive slaves at the Washington Navy Yard. They have all been comfortably provided for by Secretary Welles, and most of them are working for a compensation of $10 a month. Marshal Lamon reports to the Senate that the imprisonment of slaves in the Government jail, in this city, was in strict accordance with the laws of the District.

It is rumored by the President that the Legislature of Kentucky will abolish slavery, reimbursing loyal masters.

The small pox is getting prevalent by the carelessness of the Surgeon General in allowing cases of this disease to be in the same hospital with other patients.

It is rumored a prominent member of Banks's staff had disappeared with important papers.

A negro from Centreville states that the rebels had a review of 80,000 troops there a few days since, during which a panic seized them consequent on a rumor that the Federal troops were marching on the place. They fled from the field, leaving guns, wagons and everything else.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from the Commander of the Potomac flotilla, dated Dec. 9th, stating that he had caused several houses to be burned near Freestone Point. They contained Sutler's stores, etc. The enemy fired but few musket shots.

Richard O. Young, Judge Daly, and Collector Barney, were before the Cabinet, to-day, with reference to a general exchange of prisoners, and particularly Col. Corcoran.

It is believed the enemy's force in front of our lines number at least one hundred thousand.

News from the Norfolk Papers.—A Battle Expected on the Potomac.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 9.—A flag of truce went to Norfolk this morning, carrying 32 prisoners, discharged by the United States on parole. A rebel flag of truce met our boat and transferred thereto some ladies coming from Richmond.

From to-day's Norfolk *Day Book* we learn that a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the sutlers are removing their stores.

War rumors were plentiful, and the war fever was very high.

A telegram from Savannah, December 7th, states that Gen. Butler's expedition arrived that day at Port Royal.

Nothing is said about Parson Brownlow's victory or the Fort Pickens affair.

Brownlow on Bridge Burning.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Parson Brownlow publishes a card in the Memphis *Avalanche*, condemning the bridge burning by Unionists, and saying he, with others, has pledged themselves to Zollicoffer to counsel peace and acquiescence on the part of the Union men of East Tennessee, and that had he known of the intended bridge burning he should have felt bound in honor and conscience to have informed the officers of the road of such an outrageous plot.

Nashville papers contain letters from George H. Sanders to Kossuth, extolling the secession movement, and hoping European lovers of freedom will extend their sympathies to the South.

Terrorism in Tennessee—Union Men Looking to us for Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, read letters from Tennessee last night, stating that the rebel leaders had began the impressment of Union men into the rebel army, and that hundreds of loyal citizens were flying into Kentucky.

Refugees represent that in Weakley, Henderson, Carroll, Hardin and McNairy counties, in Tennessee, the Union feeling is very strong, the inhabitants only awaiting the appearance of the national troops to make a general uprising.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, VA., Dec. 10.—In the Legislature, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requiring all persons in the State who take out a licence to transact any business to first take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the restored Government of Virginia. Mr. Brown of Kanawha offered a resolution to release the people of that valley from taxes this year, on account of the devastation of their country.

Gen. Shoepff and Zollicoffer.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Gen. Zollicoffer has not advanced north of Cumberland river, as reported. Gen. Shoepff has withdrawn to Somerset, and there awaits further reinforcements.

Kentucky Senator Elected.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 10.—Garrett Davis was elected United States Senator for the remainder of Breckinridge's term, by 84 to 13.

Senator Breckinridge's Successor.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 10.—Garrett Davis has been nominated Senator, beating Guthrie one vote.

Republican Congressional Caucus.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *Times* correspondent states that the caucus of Republicans (Monday night), was attended by about forty members. All newspaper men and outsiders were carefully excluded. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas was Chairman; McPherson of Philadelphia Clerk. Thaddeus Stevens made a long speech in favor of emancipation. He denounced McClellan as trying to control the Legislative and Executive powers of the nation. Mr. Daven of New York replied, saying that the object of the caucus was to provide a war policy it was very improper. The way to end the war was by fighting, not by resolutions of Congress. He closed by offering two resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia and Chicago platforms; that this meeting recognizes no right of a Congressional Convention to add or take away from these statements of principles; that we are rejoiced that all political parties are giving loyal support to the war, and nothing should be done by Republicans to create dissension or revive party distinctions, in its prosecution.

Many speeches were made, but the vote was postponed till Wednesday night.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A good second-hand Express Wagon. Inquire at No. 12 State street. de11-b172-1t

WANTED—Second-Hand Counting Room Furniture, including Safe and Copy Press. Address P. O. Box 1[illegible]. de11-b[illegible]

WANTED—10,000 Old Newspapers wanted at Dunlap's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. de11-b[illegible]

WANTED—Two pair superior heavy draught Horses, Mares or Mules. Mares or Mules preferred. Apply to THOS. H. BEEBE, Pullman Company's Lumber Yard on North Pier. de11-b[illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and one child, board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. South part of city preferred. Inquire of E. F. WARD, [illegible] de11-b[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a private family, a smart, active woman as Laundress and to assist in waiting and attending on table. She will be required to do the washing for six persons. She must thoroughly understand her business and possess good moral character. None others need apply. Address "E.K." Post Office Box [illegible], stating where they can be seen. de11-b[illegible]

TO RENT CHEAP.—Store rooms and dwelling to rent very cheap. Inquire at 169 West Madison street. de11-b[illegible]

LOST—A small Scotch Terrier Pup, four months old, with collar and chain. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to No. 55 Wabash avenue. de11-b[illegible]

BOARDING.—A few families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at reasonable rates, at 38 State street. de11-b[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Horse, Harness and Top Buggy. The Horse is kind and gentle, the Buggy and Harness in good order. They can be bought at extremely low prices for cash, as they must be sold. Address Post Office Box [illegible], or call at 60 Dearborn street, Scriven's Advertising Agency. de11-b[illegible]

SLOAN & FERRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Grain, Pork, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Game, Poultry and Country Produce generally. 18 South Water st. Orders for all kinds of goods promptly filled.
W. P. SLOAN. J. R. FERRELL.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

BY JEWETT & CO.,
Auction Grocery House,
No. 36 DEARBORN STREET.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogue sale of [illegible] Green and Black Teas, [illegible] package Prunes, 30 kegs White Lead, 50 packages Whisky, Cognac and General Liquors, 5 boxes Tobacco, [illegible] Mackerel, 100 boxes Candles, [illegible] Perfumery, Cord, Rope, White Wine, etc.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.
NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERIC HERTEL.

MUSICAL.—Ladies having Soprano and Alto Voices, who are desirous to acquire a knowledge of the old masters and sacred music in general, may be admitted as amateur singers in the Choir of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, by addressing a note to A. J. PASSO, care of Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago.

PURE CREAM OF TARTAR,
Ground from the crystals by
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.

E. HOFFMAN WILL OPEN AT
No. 137 RANDOLPH STREET,
Under the Sherman House, in a few days, with a choice stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc.

3,000 Pounds PATENT COTTON TWINE, for Grocers' use. For sale at WHITMAN'S, 169 Lake street.

10,000 SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS. For sale at WHITMAN'S, 169 Lake street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We shall sell our stock of
BONNETS, CLOAKS,
AND
CHILDRENS' HATS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
In order to run of the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at
41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois,
Formerly S. J. Hueston and Shaw.

TO COUNTRY HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS AND OTHERS.—The celebrated New Sugar Cured
HAMS AND PORK SAUSAGES,
Of the very best material (steam chopped), forwarded per express, carefully packed.
Address JAMES MAGNER, 107 Dearborn street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2772. Established in 1856.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED
"PEARL"
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 129 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is cheap it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.
$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.
[illegible]
AGENTS WANTED. Address
GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,
Office—129 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-Class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.
Commercial Paper Wanted.
E. F. DOWNING & CO., 19 Clark street.

WILLIAM HOULSBY, formerly of Woodbine Hotel, near Cook, [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Grand Comedy night. Last week of the young and beautiful American Actress,
MISS BATEMAN,
Who will appear this evening in her truly beautiful character of MARY APEL, in her mother's great American Comedy of
SELF,
[illegible]
JOHN DOBBS.

BRYAN HALL.—
WINCHELL'S DROLLERIES,
PROTEAN SKETCHES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12th.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for a short time only,
J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving
PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.
Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonian Captivity, covering over 4,000 square yards of canvas. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 12 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1882.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country testify that in respect to
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, Ill."

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships:

CITY OF NEW YORK,	EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,	GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER,	TEVIOT,
ETNA,	BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at reduced rates. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.
Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THAT LONG PIPE
STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH
CARBON & KEROSENE OILS
IN ABUNDANCE.
And the mill is still running which grinds out
LAMPS, LAMPS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

SMITH & DWYER'S
COCOAINE SOAP.
COCOAINE SOAP.
COCOAINE SOAP.
COCOAINE SOAP.
COCOAINE SOAP.
COCOAINE SOAP.
Containing Glycerine Honey and Cocoa Nut Oil, guaranteed equal in quality and perfume to the best make of ENGLISH and FRENCH, and at a much lower price. The COCOAINE SOAP is neatly and elegantly put up in boxes containing three cakes, and sold at [illegible] cents. [illegible] We also keep a full stock of all the best brands of American and Foreign Soaps.
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, 92 Lake street,
Opposite Tremont House.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK.
No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND
Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Liverpool, [illegible]
JAS. WARRACK, [illegible] Agent, Chicago.
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter,
Physicians for the disease of the THROAT and LUNGS [illegible]
THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—
[illegible]
MITCHELL & ZAHM, [illegible]

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of
ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,
To which we invite your attention.
E. P. QUIDDY & CO., [illegible] Water street.

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would conform to the CORRESPONDING CALLING CARD, for New Year's Day, [illegible] and not to be equalled in the West, are requested to send their orders early to insure execution.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	[illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, 25 [illegible]	[illegible]
One Square, two weeks, (or $7.00)	[illegible]
One Square, one month, (or $15.00)	[illegible]
One Square, three months, (or $25.00)	[illegible]
One Square, six months, (or $40.00)	[illegible]
One Square, one year	[illegible]

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
36.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY AT AUCTION.
THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, we will sell at Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, an invoice of Pocket Knives and Table Cutlery, without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE AND FANCY SALE OF RICH HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT AUCTION.
By GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, at our Auction Rooms, [illegible] WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 11th, at 9½ o'clock [illegible].
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
[illegible]
PARIAN WARE.
[illegible]
FRENCH PORCELAIN.
[illegible]
SILVER PLATED WARE.
[illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
General Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.
Dry Goods, Cloths, Clothing, Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a large and seasonable stock of CLOTHING and CLOTHS. Also, [illegible] Dry Goods and Notions, consisting of a general assortment.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Closing and Closing-Out Sale of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, TRAYS, LAMPS, ETC., ETC.,
AT AUCTION, AT 101 LAKE-ST.
We will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at the store formerly occupied by [illegible], the entire stock of Crockery, China, Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Trays, Lamps, [illegible].
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER.
FURS AT AUCTION.
We will sell on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9½ o'clock, at our Rooms, 82 Lake street, a large and splendid assortment of
Fresh and Seasonable Furs,
[illegible]
FUR COLLARS AND OVERCOATS,
In Otter and Mink, together with a full assortment of all kinds of Fur Goods.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, 82 Lake street, an invoice of Clothing, [illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

STOCK OF A COUNTRY STORE
AT AUCTION.
Without reserve for cash, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
A COUNTRY STORE,
Consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Woolen Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirting, Laces, [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE
CLOTHING.
Wool Shirts, Drawers and Socks
AT AUCTION.
Without Reserve, for Cash.
ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12th, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
At our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, [illegible]
The above are all first quality of goods, made to the best styles, of the best materials, and of regular sizes.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.—Stock of a
WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE
AT AUCTION.
Without Reserve, for Cash.
On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and TUESDAY, Dec. 24th, sale commencing each day at 9½ o'clock,
At No. 73 Lake-st., Tremont Block.
The entire stock of a Wholesale Clothing Dealer, consisting of Overcoats, Sacks, Cloaks, Frock, Dress and Business Coats, Pants and Vests of every style [illegible]
Catalogues will be ready Dec. 20.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, CROCKERY WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES
At Auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a
Fresh Stock of Seasonable Boots and Shoes
For Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' and Children's wear.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

READY - MADE CLOTHING
Cassimeres, Cloths,
SATINETS, WOOLEN GOODS, &C.,
AT AUCTION.
An Invoice of Ready-Made Clothing, and an Invoice of Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets. Also,
200 Doz. Wool Shirts, Drawers and Socks.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
WAREHOUSE SALE.
The following property, in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Leopold, [illegible] street, will be sold for charges.
On Monday, 16th day of December, at 9½ A. M.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 203 & 204 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK,
[illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GUNNY BAGS.—For sale 12,000 new Gunny Bags, [illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

WHY IT IS NEEDED.

The enactment of the bill so ably supported by Senator Trumbull, would, though it might offend the tender-footed Unionists of the Border States, give unalloyed satisfaction to nine out of every ten men of the North. And what is hardly less, it would so simplify the duties of the commanders of our armies that without wilful wickedness and disobedience, they could not go wrong. Half of these—more than that proportion in the regular army—believe, or act as if they believed, that the quickest way to squelch treason is to cherish its cause and strengthen its right hand. All such imagine that Heaven lies way off South somewhere, and that when they die they will go in that direction, and of course, will need when they get there, if for no other purpose, to have somebody around whom they can swear at for fun and kick when they are out of humor. As we understand the temper of a majority of the officers of the regular service, they are not to be trusted with discretionary power in this matter of slavery. Too many of them are yet in doubt whether they love slavery or the Union most; and no one thus befogged, has, so far as we know, permitted any act of his to give the former any cause of apprehension. With a few honorable exceptions, they all need a law behind them to insure their action whenever "the institution" is to be acted upon; and Senator Trumbull's bill is not a whit too stringent. As soon as the gentlemen in lace learn that the nation is in earnest, those of them who do not resign, will, their pay and commissions being at stake, suddenly learn that Freedom is not so bad a thing after all. Let us have the law and see what will come of it.

KENTUCKY POLICY.

All our readers will bear us witness, that, from the very first, we have had a wholesome distrust of the depth and earnestness of the patriotism of the Border Slave States. We have warned the Administration again and again that its reliance was not upon the men, who, in a crisis like this, could pretend to neutrality between the rebels and the Government; and that if it leaned upon such, it would, in the hour of greatest peril, find itself betrayed. In spite of all that the best friends of the Federal cause have been able to say, and in spite of the evidences of the truth of their words, which the facts of every day brought to light, the policy at Washington has been to so conduct the war, that, though the earnest and always reliable patriots of the North were compelled to groan in bitterness of spirit, by reason of the hesitation, delay, timidity and inaction which have retarded the good cause, the semi-secessionists, the doubtful loyalists, the conditional Union men, the supporters of "neutrality" might not be offended. Mr. Lincoln has his reward. His Message, moderate beyond all expectation, considerate beyond what is needed or politic, timid in expression if not lacking in decisive recommendations, is assailed by the men who have thus far shaped the policy of the Administration, with a fury which his mildness ought not to have provoked, and with vituperation which is in striking and painful contrast to the studied inoffensiveness of his words. We commend the Louisville *Journal*, as the type of others of its class, to his perusal. If he does not there find a more forcible exposition of the baneful policy that has been pursued than any that we can make, we shall be ready to confess that language has lost its meaning, or that Honest Old Abe has outlived the power of comprehending. While he is learning the lesson which is thus presented to him in a way that it cannot be misinterpreted. Others who have been daily deprecating the doing of anything decisive, lest somebody should be displeased, may also learn that they have not monopolized all the wisdom nor all the prophetic foresight which the conduct of this war demands.

FLORIDA FOR THE CONTRABANDS.

In his late Message the President briefly discusses the disposition that should be made of confiscated slaves, and free negroes. A considerable number of "contrabands" "are already dependent," he says, "on the United States, and must be provided for in some way." The number of such persons will vastly increase on the hands of the Government, if the army be permitted to advance into Secessia. But it is highly improbable that any scheme of colonization can ever remove the three millions of blacks from the cotton States. They are in a climate congenial to them; they are acquainted with the products of the country, and constitute its agricultural class. In a state of freedom, their labor will be as necessary and valuable as it is in servitude, for the cultivation of the soil and development of that section.

But the case is altogether different with the border slave States, whose climate and productions are adapted to the physical nature of the white man. The labor of black men can be dispensed with in those sections of country. There exists an invincible aversion towards "free niggers" in the Northern Slave States, and the whites will only consent to emancipation on the condition of removal and colonization. This feeling is very strong in Kentucky and Missouri, and it will be all the Government can do, and all the case requires, to find a home for the negroes of the border States, and those in the free States who wish to go with them.

The prevailing sentiment of Congress and the Cabinet, as well as of the country, favors some practicable scheme of colonization for the confiscated slaves, and of the free blacks among us, into some country where they may have the protection of the Government, and be secure in all the rights and privileges of freemen.

The President says, in regard to the procurement of suitable territory for the future homes of these people:

"To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us."

The country to which the freed blacks may be sent, should be under the control and protection of the United States. To ship them in to some nation beyond the paternal reach and care of this Government, would be wrong and impolitic. The President evidently takes the same view of it. What suitable country with a "congenial" climate can readily be acquired? Liberia is too far off. Hayti belongs one half to Spain and the other to the Haytian Republic. Doubtless a protectorate might be extended over the whole Island, if our Government would set about it. Spain might be induced or coerced into relinquishing the portion she claims, and the Haytians might be persuaded to accept our guardian authority. All this is a work of time and diplomacy; but a suitable territory is wanted immediately. Central America possesses all the natural requisites to make it an eligible country for the purpose, but it belongs to several independent Governments, which would have to be superseded, perhaps by force of arms, before we could get actual possession; and our Government would run the risk of becoming embroiled with European powers. At all events, considerable time must elapse before one or more of the States of Central America can be brought under our National flag. But while the Secretary of State is conducting these delicate negotiations, perhaps suitable territory for colonization may be found nearer home. Let us look at the map of Secessia. The eye rests at once on Florida—the flowery land. It is nearer the tropics than any other part of our National domain. It possesses the prime essentials of contiguity, accessibility, ample area, and congenial climate. It is connected with the main land and yet sufficiently detached. It has many good harbors, and is within a few days sail of Boston, New York, Washington and Norfolk. The expense of deporting the contrabands to Florida would be much less than to any other available territory. It seems set apart by Nature for this very purpose.

Florida contains an area of sixty thousand square miles, being somewhat larger than Illinois. It can be made to support as many blacks as this State will whites. The soil, climate, and productions are admirably adapted to the wants, habits and comfort of the American negro. There are produced in Florida in the highest perfection, Sea Island cotton, rice, corn, beans, coffee, sugar cane, indigo, tobacco, arrow root, silk cocoons, sweet potatoes, bananas, cocoa palm, sisal, hemp and New Zealand flax. The climate is suitable for the cochineal insect and the silk worm. The forest trees are red, live and water oaks, mahogany, palmetto, magnolia, swamp pines, cedars and cypresses. The fruits produced are of the most delicate description; among them are oranges, lemons, pine apples, limes, olives and grapes, all of which flourish luxuriantly. The driest seasons are relieved by heavy dews, and the sun is so tempered by pervading moisture as to cover the surface of the ground with perennial verdure.

The prairies afford abundant pasture. Here cattle require little care from their owners; and in most parts of the State hogs fatten without any other support than that they derive from the forests. The coast waters are productive of the finest fish, including the redfish, mullet, grouper, green turtle and oysters, and the numerous lakes and rivers of the interior teem with fresh water species fit for food. The mean average temperature of the State is 75 deg.; and in no part does the difference between summer and winter exceed 25 deg. There is hardly any useful food, fruit or plant grown in the tropics that cannot be produced abundantly.

Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain in 1819, and cost the Government afterwards more than forty millions of dollars besides thousands of lives, to drive out the Seminole and other Indian tribes. The whole expense of that State to the Union, first and last, has been equal to *two dollars per acre of its entire surface.* The present population consists of 81,885 whites and 64,400 slaves. The former are all rebels, and there are none so mean and ungrateful in all Secessia. These people had no earthly grievance against the Government which had always lavished favors upon them and treated them most indulgently. Retributive justice demands that these ingrates and parricides be punished, to the extent of the law.

Let Congress repeal the act admitting Florida into the Union, and reduce her to a territorial condition. Another act should be passed confiscating the real and personal property of the rebels, and freeing their slaves. An army should be dispatched to drive out the traitors and take possession of the country. It will be observed that the whole population is less than that of Cook county, and nearly half of which consists of loyal blacks. If the commander of the expedition be in earnest, or if the Government be in earnest, it will be a short and easy job to clear Florida of the rebels, and prepare it for colonization.

Here then is a territory of our own, with capacity to receive and support a million of contrabands as fast as they can be sent there. It can take all the slaves in the border States, and all the colored class in the free States.

It would be necessary to place the contrabands under military restraint for a few years, paying them moderate wages, and teaching them habits of self reliance and personal independence. Schools should be opened among them, and as many taught to read and write as possible. The philanthropic of the whole nation would cheerfully engage in this work, and, with the assistance of the Government, there is no doubt that a great and flourishing colony would be the result; and that the black man would develope capacity for self-government and progressive civilization at once gratifying to friends and confounding to sneering foes.

PADUCAH SMITH.

The wounded bird flutters, and we are glad to see it. Officers like Gen. Smith of Paducah, and we wish he were the only one of his class now in the field, start out with a sublime indifference as to public opinion. They are not to be moved by what stirs other mortals; popularity is nothing to them, they have no favors to ask. And this is really excellent, when it means a strict adherence to the right; it is noble when it is in defiance of popular clamor for the wrong. But when an officer plants himself upon a wrong standpoint, takes up a policy at variance with the popular sense of right and justice, and then from his position claims immunity from criticism, defies censure, and scorns the people, it is quite another matter. And Gen. Smith has come to discover he has a cuticle, if we can judge from the labored efforts put forth in his defence.

The facts in his case are simply these: To start with, it is with him a greater crime to hate slavery than to scheme for the ruin of the Government. He can in his conversations with known sympathizers with the rebellion, find with them a common topic of censure in the Freedom-loving sentiment of the country. He has ever a harsher word for an Abolitionist than for a rebel. As a consequence, he has no heart in the war. No orders are given by him that he can escape that may give offense to the rebels. He aims at winning a position among Kentucky sympathizers and co-operators with treason wherein he may be reckoned by them as a man far above the purposes of war, quite above the greasy, dirty Yankee troops he leads, who would be all the worse for the section in which they are quartered, were it not for "that dear man, General Smith."

Look at the evidence, which is conclusive on every point. Rebels, outspoken in hostility to the Union, are protected; *secession flags are protected;* rebel property is protected, or passed on its way through the lines. Nothing is done to harm the rebels, and all this as possible to disturb the pleasant tea-party relations which it is the commander's pride and pleasure to hold with open plotters against the Government. What is the consequence, but that a disgust and a distrust of their commander pervades his entire force? It comes to us from every source. Our Cincinnati and St. Louis exchanges are full of it, and the omens are teeming and abundant that the Union cause cannot prosper in Kentucky with such leaders. When is there to be a change? Is this a war? Are we to have a war policy? Can it be carried on until such officers as Paducah Smith find their proper places in retirement, or in Secessia?

Confederate States Congress.

All the Confederate States, except Virginia and Florida, have elected their Senators for the first Congress under the permanent Constitution, which is to assemble the 18th of February next. All the States have likewise chosen members of the House, but we have not yet the full returns. We append a list of the Senate, as far as made, and it will be of interest on account of "old associations," if for nothing more:

VIRGINIA—Not elected.
NORTH CAROLINA—George Davis, William T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
GEORGIA—Robert Toombs, Benj. H. Hill.
FLORIDA—Not elected.
ALABAMA—Wm. L. Yancey, C. C. Clay, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI—Albert G. Brown, James Phelan.
LOUISIANA—Edward Sparrow, Thos. J. Semmes.
TEXAS—Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
ARKANSAS—Robert W. Johnson, C. B. Mitchell.
TENNESSEE—Gus. A. Henry, Langdon C. Haynes.
MISSOURI—Not elected.

The Senators and Representatives appointed for Missouri by the Neosho Legislature, were only to sit in the Provisional Congress, now in session, and in which several of them have taken their seats. Kentucky has but just begun to negotiate for admission, through her rebel and revolutionary Government at Bowling Green.

Not counting Missouri and Kentucky, the House of Representatives will consist of 87 members. Among those already elected, we observe the names of John Tyler, Roger A. Pryor, William Smith, Thomas L. Bocock, Fayette McMullen, Daniel C. DeJarnette, and Albert G. Jenkins, from Virginia; William N. H. Smith and A. H. Arrington, from North Carolina; Wm. Porcher Miles, from South Carolina; Reuben Davis, Otho R. Singleton, Edward Barksdale and John J. McRae, from Mississippi; and Henry S. Foote, M. T. Gentry, George W. Jones, J. D. C. Atkins, and John V. Wright, from Tennessee. All the above have been in the Federal Congress, or prominently connected with the Government.

☞ It turns out that the expunged portion of the report of the Secretary of War would never have seen the light but for the knavish refusal of those shameless abolition sheets, the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and the Chicago Journal, to return, upon the request of the Postmaster General, the advance copies of the report which Cameron had sent to them in common with other Republican and Abolition papers. All the other papers to which they have been sent returned them. Only these insisted on imposing upon their readers a document that was not real, and disclosing secrets of the Government which should have remained covered.—*Chicago Times.*

It is a pity to spoil so well told a lie as the above. In the first place, the full unabridged Report of the Secretary of War was published in the Baltimore *Sun* of Wednesday morning, December 4th, and more than three thousand copies of it were circulated in Washington before 9 a.m., of that day. Is the *Sun* a "shameless abolition sheet?" On the contrary, it, like the Chicago *Times*, is as pro-slavery and secession as it *dare* be.

But the best of the joke is, that the *Times* itself published the Report, *including the expunged parts*, on the same morning that it appeared in this paper. It thus "insisted on imposing upon its readers a document that was not real," and but for its "knavish refusal to suppress the expunged parts" the "secrets of the Government would "have remained uncovered" to many of its readers. The *Times* fights like the clown armed with a flail—who cracked his own pate instead of hitting his foe. Finally, it is sufficient answer to the scurvy remarks of the Chicago edition of the Detroit *Free Press*, that we were not even aware that any part of the Report had been "expunged" when it appeared in the columns of the Tribune, and we were not requested by the Postmaster General or any other man, to return the advance copy.

The Hospitals at Cairo and Mound City.

From personal observation we can testify that the hospital at Cairo, under the direction of Dr. Burke, is in capital order, and everything is done for the comfort and restoration of the sick and wounded soldiers that medical skill can suggest and the best and most careful nursing can accomplish.

Gentlemen just returned from a visit to Cairo and Mound City, report the hospital at the latter place under the care of Drs. Franklin and Denning, also in the best of order. The row of large unoccupied stores, built some years since, and which all who have visited Mound City will remember, has been admirably fitted up, and the soldiers have every comfort and attention a hospital can afford. The friends of the soldiers stationed at Cairo and its vicinity will be gratified to know that such ample provision has been made for their welfare, if sickness or accident befall them.

Swearing the People of St. Joseph.

General Ben. M. Prentiss took the people of St. Joseph, Mo., by surprise, the other day, by announcing his determination to swear them for the Union, and to put such as would not take the oath, to labor on the fortifications. On Thursday last he was as good as his word, and administered the obligation to 800 persons, in the following words:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Missouri.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Missouri; that I will faithfully obey all the laws, both of the Federal and the State governments; that I will not take up arms against the Government of the United States of America, or of the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri; that I will not aid or abet, shelter, harbor, conceal, or give information to or in any manner whatever encourage the enemies either of the United States of America or of the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri; and that I will, in all respects, conduct myself as a loyal citizen both of the United States and of the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri; and I will do all in my power as a citizen to discourage the present rebellion and preserve the Federal Union. So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this — day of — 186—.

Provost Marshal.

In doubtful cases, two witnesses were required to become security that the oath would be kept. Those refusing to take it are set to work on an adjacent hill upon fortifications.

Letters from our Prisoners South.

Under the agreement between Gen. Wool and Gen. Huger, a flag of truce bears from Fort Monroe to Norfolk, almost every day, money letters and packages for our prisoners at Richmond or elsewhere in the South. A regular record is kept of every letter and package, with the amount and description of the money inside, and the Confederate officer is required to receipt for each one separately. The letters are sent with open seal, and the Confederate authorities scrutinize every one to see that there is nothing contraband. It is therefore desirable that correspondents confine themselves in their writing to family and local matters, and, if possible, to one page of letter paper.

Order No. 3—Who's Responsible.

Gen. Halleck himself (or at least his friends for him) profess to be ashamed of the negro Order No. 3, and have laid the blame upon some "higher authority" at Washington. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, however, denies it on behalf of anybody in that city, saying:

It is understood that Gen. Halleck, in the issue of his orders respecting fugitive slaves, followed his own judgment, and not any specific instructions of the Government. Not only Gen. Halleck, but other generals in command of Departments, are left to their own discretion as to the manner of disposing of this difficult and troublesome question. It is evident that such is the case with the instructions to Generals Dix, Sherman and Halleck. The call made upon the Secretary of War for the orders of Halleck will probably disclose this fact.

We hope it may disclose it, so far at least as Halleck's order is concerned, and that the responsibility may rest where it belongs, either in Washington or St. Louis.

☞ The last State Legislature of New York, appointed a commission to revise the charter of New York City, composed of such grave and eminent citizens as Wm. Curtis Noyes, Charles O'Conor, David Dudley Field, Peter Cooper, etc., to the number of twenty. The very weight of the names has broken the commission. They have barely ever been able to obtain a quorum; they have absolutely done nothing; and on last Thursday the small remnant that was left, adjourned the thing to the call of the President, Mr. Noyes. When they get another commission appointed it will not be made up of gentlemen of such eminent respectability.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The U. S. Marshal at Cincinnati has arrested the captain and his officers of the steamboat Iago, charged with manslaughter for having, through carelessness, caused the bursting of the Iago's boiler, in October last, by which accident two passengers were killed.

—A spicy and hot correspondence is going on between Captain Griffin, of Griffin's battery, and Gen. Barry, in regard to the loss of the battle of Bull Run. The capture of Griffin's battery was the beginning of the disaster on the ill fated day, and Capt. Griffin has always boldly proclaimed that the loss of his guns was the result of an unmilitary order of Maj. Barry, who, as a reward for his blunder, has since been made a Brigadier. The severe nature of Capt. Griffin's charges, and the support they receive from military men, have compelled Gen. Barry to open a correspondence with Capt. Griffin. The result may be serious.

—The house of Thomas K. Brace, of Hartford, Ct., was robbed of all the family portraits, several weeks ago. A portion of them were recovered on Tuesday, in the house of a nameless rascal. The pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Brace have not been found, and it is believed that they have been destroyed. The object of stealing such property is not clear, unless the valuable gilt frames were coveted.

—The Cleveland *Leader* says the 7th Ohio regiment, Col. Tyler, now at Charlestown on the Kanawha, have received marching orders for the Potomac.

—Col. Fred. Poeschner, of the 47th Ohio (Wilstach—German) regiment, is left in command at Gauley, by the removal of Gen. Rosecrans to Wheeling. They will enjoy a quiet winter amid the snow-drifts of that inclement region.

—The Sandusky *Register* of Saturday says a pile of rails were discovered on the track near Monroeville, the night previous, just in time to avoid a calamitous railroad disaster.

—Henry Kurst has, after a protracted trial, been convicted of murder in the first degree, at Akron, Ohio, and a motion has been made for a new trial.

—The press of Michigan are much divided on the question of the U. S. Senatorship, made vacant by the death of ex-Gov. Bingham, and which will be filled at the special session of the Legislature next month. The names prominently presented are Jacob M. Howard, of Detroit, Hezekiah G. Wells, T. R. Church, etc. Gov. Blair waives his right of appointment *ad interim*.

—D. G. Wattles and J. Butler, Democratic rebels of Lapeer, Mich., have been arrested and sent to Fort Warren. A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* is very indignant that Democrats should be "kidnapped and stolen away to Fort Warren." It makes a difference whether you kidnap a nigger or a Democrat.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Judge Trumbull's Speech on Confiscation and Emancipation—Mr. Arnold's Committee on Lake and River Defenses—Struggle in the House in regard to the Same.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1861.

Instead of writing at length to-day of the interesting proceedings in Congress, I enclose a copy of the masterly speech of Senator Trumbull, on the twin subjects of Confiscation and Emancipation, than which there have been few more convincing and conclusive arguments ever delivered in the body of which he is a member. Judge Trumbull holds that the war must be conducted in accordance with the Constitution, but that the Constitution itself is not such a miserable burlesque as to authorize the levying of war and then require it to be conducted on peace principles, or to authorize the calling out of armed forces to suppress insurrection, and still prevent us from wounding the feelings of the insurgents. He holds that the army in the field may rightfully kill, destroy, confiscate or emancipate, just as may seem advantageous, to accomplish the end for which the army was raised, but that without an act of the legislative power confiscating the property, the title of the enemy or insurgent revives at the end of the war or insurrection.

Nearly the whole of the day in the House was consumed in discussing Mr. Arnold's motion for a Select Committee of nine to consider so much of the President's Message as refers to the defences and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers. Mr. Arnold supported his motion, which was in the nature of an amendment to Mr. Stevens's motion for referring the Message to the appropriate standing committees, in a few appropriate remarks, representing that the section of country lying around the great lakes, embracing a population of 6,000,000, and having a commerce larger both in dollars and cents and in the amount of tonnage employed, than the entire foreign commerce of the United States, has no member on the Committee on Military Affairs, nor on the Committee of Ways and Means.

In view of the enormous labors devolving on the Military Committee, Mr. Arnold submitted whether a matter of this magnitude, having reference to such a vast commerce, should not, under the circumstances, the attention of Congress having been called to it, be referred to a committee of gentlemen who reside upon the borders of the great lakes upon which that commerce is carried, and that it be referred to a committee who will take a deep interest in the recommendation of the President. The foreign commerce of this country costs the Government annually, in the way of fortifications, and in the way of the Navy and otherwise, millions of dollars, while the lake commerce, which in value exceeds it, costs the Federal Treasury only a nominal sum for light-houses.

Strangely enough, when Mr. Arnold had finished his remarks, Mr. Olin of New York, (or as Mr. Aldrich remarked subsequently, "the gentleman from the one-horse city of Troy,") rose, and with much vehemence and vituperation, charged Mr. Arnold with an ambition merely to get himself appointed Chairman of a Committee. Mr. Arnold replied that he would cheerfully yield all his right, title and interest, whether to the head or tail of the Committee, to so polished a gentleman as Mr. Olin, provided the subject would be faithfully pursued by the Committee and reported in some shape to the House.

Mr. Arnold was promptly supported by his Illinois colleagues, and by Mr. Aldrich of Minnesota, Mr. Trowbridge of Michigan, Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Riddle of Ohio, Mr. Spaulding of New York, and finally by Mr. S. C. Fessenden of Maine. Opposed to them were Mr. Stevens and Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania, Mr. F. A. Conkling of New York, and Mr. Olin *passim*. Mr. Arnold's amendment was finally carried by ayes 75, noes 65.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The Washington Bastile—Purification of the Capital—The Emancipation Question—The Finance Question—Further Loans to be Resisted until "Something is Done"—What McClellan will do—Speculations and Conjectures.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1861.

It is a pleasure to know that the purification of the District of Columbia is determined upon. The work has begun and it will go on. Let me give you a little bit of history. A gentleman in this city having heard that there were several Virginia contrabands in the jail of the District, obtained permission to visit it. He usually carries a note book in his pocket, and soon found that there was a tale for the public.

The gentleman above mentioned, having taken full notes of the iniquity, called upon a Senator, and the next day was a field day in the upper branch of Congress. You have already had the proceedings—how Wilson, Hale, Sumner, Trumbull, Fessenden and Clark expressed themselves—what they did in the way of giving notice of bills which will make a general ripping up of things here. It was a great day's work—preparatory to the thorough overhauling. Everybody was astounded at the iniquity, scarcely surpassed by that of the French Bastile. It has created a great sensation here. Yesterday the *Star* came out with a whine, protesting against any interference with old usages. The officials, from the most servile policemen, "up or down, just as you choose to have it, to quote Senator Hale, to the judiciary, are in trepidation. Let them tremble. They have trodden God's poor to the earth, and now they have got to march from their places. By and by we hope that we shall have laws here worthy of a civilized age.

The emancipation question is shaping itself. The negroes who may escape to our lines will be considered as freemen, to go and come as they please throughout the world. They will be recognized as men. I do not think, from present indications, that an emancipation act will be passed. It is not needed just now; what may be called for, can wisely be left to the future. An emancipation act would not, at this time, benefit a negro at Richmond, or Nashville, or New Orleans. It would not reach them; but if it would, of what avail would it be? None is needed at Fortress Monroe or Hilton Head. The negroes there are free. No one will ever own them again. By walking into Fortress Monroe, they walked into their natural, normal condition of existence. When anybody tries to make them walk out of it again—to go back into bondage—the Government, treating them as citizens, can easily put a *stay* law on such proceedings, and any one attempting it can properly have a term at the institution where they give instructions in hammering stone. In due time the slaves throughout the South will come to understand that the flag of the Union is the flag of freedom, and they will manifest a desire to stand beneath its folds, which will culminate in a general stampede. Such seems to be the shaping of public opinion here at the present. Events may give a different phase. Thoughtful men are looking with solicitude towards the future. They see that there is to be a revolution of terrible magnitude.

The question of finance will present itself for consideration before Congress, and will awaken much discussion. There are many members of Congress who will resist further loans, till the army has done something. No one knows when McClellan intends to move, or where. There are speculations, of course. Some say that the great contest is to be at Centerville, where the enemy has taken up a strong position, which is being made more formidable every day. Others are sure that the mighty conflict is to be on the Occoquan, while there are those who say that no battle is to be fought on the Potomac, but that expeditions are to be sent South to seize all the forts.

Where there is so great a diversity of opinion, and where everything is uncertain, an individual opinion is of but little value, but having watched the signs of the times for several months, I may venture to say that there are indications of activity before long; but how soon, it would be preposterous to attempt to fix a date. If, however, you of the West can give us of Washington "an opinion as is an opinion" concerning the Columbus expedition, we will reciprocate by fixing the same day for the movement of the army of the Potomac. It is the opinion of one gentleman in this city that the army of the Potomac and the army of the Mississippi will move simultaneously. Whether it is of any weight or not remains to be seen. CALEB.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Weakness Shown in Carrying out Gen. Halleck's Vigorous Order to Check Secession Outrages—The Contraband Order a Dead Letter—Political Gossip in Relation to High Offices—Gen. Pope's Appointment—City Secessionists Frightened, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1861.

The recent General Order (No. 13) imposing more stringent regulations upon the operations of secessionists, continues to attract attention and evoke discussion among timid Unionists and secessionists. Its vigorous tone suits the out-and-out Union men to the letter, and since the day of Fremont's famous proclamation, no event has put the friends of the Government in such good spirits as this identical Order No. 13. The justice of retaliating the outrages of rebels in Missouri upon the Union men of the Southwest by quartering the unfortunate exiles upon their sympathizers here, is admitted by every one. Unfortunately the execution of this part of the order has been turned over to the Sanitary Commission—a very benevolent, and in their sphere a very energetic body of men; but at the same time, while acknowledging their usefulness, it must be said they lack backbone sufficient to carry out the spirit of Gen. Halleck's intentions. Two of this Committee will be recognized as equal to the emergency, but the three others would submit to almost anything before resorting to such an extreme measure as seizing a secessionist's house and furniture to make a Union refugee comfortable. The house belonging to Trusten Polk was taken only after the Sanitary Commission had been repeatedly urged to the act. The spirit of the order called for summary action, for the purpose of making an example, and informing [illegible] what they may expect in future. But timidity and reluctance and hesitation only causes the secesh to laugh at us, and say we dare not do this which we so vehemently threatened. There is one [illegible] secesh, however, which causes a great deal of satisfaction. The fear that the order may be carried out to the letter opens the pockets of the wealthy secessionists, and they are voluntarily contributing their tens and twenties and fifties for the relief of the exiles, hoping thereby to stave off the necessity for the further seizure of their dwellings.

Contrast this vigorous order with Gen. Halleck's policy with reference to contrabands, and how perfectly weak and inconsistent does the latter appear. It is still asserted by military officers with great emphasis, that the order was dictated at Washington, a higher power, and the suspicion is beginning to creep over many observing minds that Gen. Halleck is anxious to have it understood that such is the case. Practically the order is a dead letter in a majority of the camps in this Department, as the information received in this city within a few days indicates that contrabands are now received as "vagrants," or as "poor white persons" would be. This is Gen. Wool's rule at Fortress Monroe. When a darkey arrives no questions are asked as to his condition, whether he is a fugitive or not, and there are not wanting individuals to let the darkey know that it will be for his interest not to confess himself a slave. It would be imprudent to say in that camp this plan originated for fear of attracting attention, but with few exceptions the fugitive slave who escaped from a rebel master is pretty certain to avoid the unpleasant duty of returning after he once gets into a Federal camp in Missouri.

The current political gossip in relation to the ousting of Trusten Polk from the United States Senate, and the appointment of Frank P. Blair, Jr., to fill the vacancy, occasions an immense deal of whispering and caucusing in this city. If Frank Blair had not unreservedly and unqualifiedly endorsed Fremont's emancipation proclamation, even after his arrest in September last, there would be some ground to charge him with conspiring with Gov. Gamble and others of the pro-slavery Unionists of this State to the restrictive policy upon the fugitive slave question. As Blair has been a straight up and down free soiler for years, it is hardly possible he can sanction the order against contrabands. I see that you have the outline of the gossip relating to the changes around the political board by telegraph, and nothing need be added in this place. There is a wonderful reconciliation of clashing interests in the programme. The resignation of Attorney-General Bates will probably be the most stubborn part of the proposed job, but as Bates is related to the Gambles by marriage, the elevation of the Governor to the Supreme Bench will take off the edge of Bate's retirement from the Cabinet. Samuel T. Glover, than whom a nobler specimen of the man no where exists, has long been a personal and political enemy of the Gambles, caused by events which happened many years ago. To bring them both into the same programme is a singular combination. To make Gamble Supreme Judge is equivalent to making Willard P. Hall Governor, and thereby a dangerous aspirant for Senatorial honors is removed from Blair's path. Indeed, the programme is very well laid and combines many elements of strength and probable success.

Something is going to happen of an important character, if we may believe the secessionists, and it would not surprise anybody if the "something" should turn out an order from Gen. Halleck, requiring every male inhabitant of St. Louis to be enrolled as a Home Guard, and to take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government. If the order quartering Union refugees upon secesh families created a consternation, what would be the effect of the last order? Now that the secesh have a taste of what Gen. Halleck can do, they think him capable of any severity. A week ago his contraband order made him the idol of every secessionist in town, but No. 13 changed the tune completely. The next order will frighten them worse than ever.

Gen. Pope's appointment to the command of the country lying between the Osage and Missouri rivers, west of Jefferson City, gives great satisfaction to the people here. He has the will and means to keep that section of the State quiet. His army is large enough, and sufficiently supplied with transportation to move a large column from point to point as the emergency may require, with great rapidity. A sudden blow at Lexington or Arrow Rock, while the rebels least expect it, would be a master stroke, as there are many towns, and a large section of country in Pettis and Saline counties, which have never been visited by Union troops at all, although they have turned out large supplies and thousands of men to aid Price in his depredations. Now that Pope has a chance, it is hoped he will attend to their cases immediately.

The order compelling the city officers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, is a bitter pill to swallow. Probably many of them will resign. A certain commissioner whose name appears on City Treasury warrants, has long been known as a rabid secessionist. He was one of those who talked about seizing the Arsenal last spring. He is one of the most obnoxious men in this respect in town, and is guilty of moral, if not legal treason, to the Government which he swore to support when he left Canada and settled in this country. If he subscribes to the required oath, it will be like taking ipecac.

We continue to hear the note of preparation for the expedition down the Mississippi. The question is, will the army in Missouri be weakened materially for that expedition? Two regiments have been sent to the interior out of this city within twenty-four hours. Now, if troops are going southward from this point, it is improbable that regiments would be sent away at this time.

An overseer of a Louisiana sugar plantation was arrested here on Saturday, charged with conveying correspondence from Southern traitors to spies in our midst. He is still in custody. On being asked several questions regarding the strength of the Southern army between New Orleans and Columbus, he told the Munchausen story that there were fifteen hundred cannon, and two hundred thousand well-armed soldiers.

There is a prospect that the State troops enlisted under the call of Governor Gamble, will be of some service after all, since money has been received from the General Government to pay and equip them. There are some fifteen organized regiments, mostly full, getting ready for service. As the officers of the State troops wear a distinctive badge and have been sorely troubled by the United States volunteers mistaking them for secession soldiers, it is well to understand that they wear a shoulder piece in the form of a shield, corresponding in every other particular (number of stripes, devices, etc., to regulate rank, and color to denote branch of service) to the shoulder straps of our ordinary volunteer officers.

Fremont's late Body Guard have been paid off, and nearly all of them have left the city. There are a few of the wounded in the Springfield charge still in the hospital. It is understood Major Zagonyi is an applicant for an appointment in the regular army.

Few of the Southwest refugees remain in the city. Nearly all of the families have a few head of stock, and they push toward Illinois as rapidly as possible. While here they are made comfortable, and receive clothing and food quickly after arrival.

"Green Christmas makes a fat church-yard." The adage promises to be tried this season.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

Platte County Troubles—Bringing in Prisoners—General Orders—Escape of Capt. Moonlight—Movement of Gen. Prentiss—Beauties of Platt Co. Civilization—Preparations for the Reform—Gen. Hunter's Order—Movement of our Troops—The Confederate Forces—The deeds of Forfeiture—General News.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 4, 1861.

The force that crossed the river in pursuit of Si Gordon's gang, returned to-day; bringing some eighty prisoners, twenty horses and five contrabands. Since their arrival the chief business of Major Prince, commandant at the Fort, has been to administer the oath of allegiance and hunt up the confiscated horses for the purpose of returning them to the sworn owners. Nobody's hurt, and nothing's been done, except considerable amount of hard swearing. Weston is placed under martial law, and a Provost Marshal appointed. Four of the prisoners belong to Si Gordon's gang. Two general orders have been issued one assuming command of the Department, and the other detailing Brig. Gen. Denver to the command of the Kansas troops, and cancelling all furloughs and leave of absence to officers and men.

ESCAPE OF CAPT. MOONLIGHT.

This efficient officer, commanding the First Battery of Kansas Artillery, who was captured by the rebels at Weston, arrived here from St. Joseph on Sunday. He effected his escape in the following manner: after the capture of the three officers, (Capts. Moonlight and Rabb and Lieut. White) they were taken to the camp of Gordon, and there placed under the care of a farmer named Oldham. They were told the object of the arrest was to effect an exchange for some prisoners at St. Joseph. To this the officers agreed, and finally it was determined that Capt. Moonlight should go to St. Joseph, with Jesse Morin, (a prominent citizen of Platte, and formerly receiver at the Land Office, Fort Scott, Kansas,) and endeavor to effect an exchange. They did so, reached the town, and Col. Smith refused to recognise Gordon in any way. Capt. Moonlight was preparing to return as per agreement, when he learned that in place of keeping Capt. Rabb and Lieut. White at Oldham's till he could return, as understood, they were started South, under a strong guard, within one hour after Moonlight started. A party had also been sent to recapture him, but took the wrong road, and failed in overtaking them. Under these circumstances, Capt. Moonlight told Judge Morris he did not intend returning, as Gordon had violated the understanding. Consequently he took the stage and arrived here in safety.

Gen. Prentiss, commanding in North Missouri, will start from St. Jo. to-morrow for Weston and Platte City, with eighteen hundred men. It is to be hoped that this will do something to effectually clean out Platte county. It is one of the worst sections of the country. I once heard an old Kansas correspondent of your paper say, and he had some opportunities of knowing whereof he spoke, that he had seen the *canaille* of Paris, the denizens of St. Giles, those frequenting the purlieus of the Five Points, and the rowdies of New Orleans, but the meanest and most ruffianly wretches he had ever seen were the Platte county Border Ruffians. It is true, as the records of '55-6 and the people of Kansas can testify most fully. They have lost none of their viciousness, and they want the "hazing" that Kansas men alone can give them. The following special order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 2, 1861.

To the Trustees of Platte City, Platte County, Mo.:

Gentlemen—Having received reliable information of depredations and outrages of every kind committed by a man called Si. Gordon, a leader of [illegible]

The attention of some dozen persons is called to the above order.

[Signed] DAVID HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

By [illegible]

The 1st Kansas Cavalry (Col. Jennison's) is about to move from Jackson county, and will encamp somewhere on the river, about fifteen miles below this city.

The 3d, 4th and 5th regiments, with the exception of the cavalry companies belonging to them, are at Osawatamie, having moved up from Fort Scott on intelligence of a large force in Cass county, Mo. The Cass County Home Guards, under Col. Newgent, are at Paola, twenty miles north of the border.

The 6th, Col. Judson, with the Brigade Cavalry, are at Forts Scott and Lincoln, and along the border south.

The 8th, Col. Wessel's, will take the place of the 1st Cavalry, in Jackson county, until such time as Gen. Halleck, in whose department it belongs, can provide of his own forces for the defence of that section.

Gen. Hunter has telegraphed Gen. Halleck, advising the quartering for the winter of a brigade at Kansas City, and another at Lexington. It is to be hoped that this will be done speedily, otherwise it may be necessary to prevent the rebels occupying them to burn those and other Missouri towns to the ground.

Col. Jennison's scouts who have thoroughly explored the country south of his present camp, report a force of 1,500 at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, and another detachment of 1,000 in Lafayette, near Lexington, both under command of General Raine, and forming part of his division. Gen. Slack is reported on the north side with a similar force, having crossed at or near Blue Mills. There is little doubt that the Missouri rebels are thoroughly disorganized so far as field operations, in force, are concerned; but they are in condition to make a most effective and harassing guerrilla warfare.

Nearly six hundred of the doubtful citizens of Jackson County have come forward since the announcement of the conditions on which safeguards would be granted, and signed the Deed of Forfeiture—a copy of which has already been sent you. These deeds are regularly acknowledged before a Notary Public and registered among the county records. Should any of those signing violate the obligation to be loyal, their lives would certainly pay the forfeit. Among the parties signing are the wealthiest men in the county, who, though they have not taken up arms, have given largely of their substance to sustain Price. It is probable they will hesitate before doing so again.

Capt. Rabb and Lieut. White, who were taken by Si Gordon, made their escape near Parkville, and crossing the Missouri river, arrived here safely.

A military commission has been appointed to try the Platte county prisoners, brought in by Major Hough. It consists of Gen. Denver, Lieut. Col. Anthony, Majors Hough, Prince and Lee.

Charges of collusion with the secessionists in capturing the Government trains have been made in writing by Lieut. Col. Anthony, against Alex. Majors, Esq., the party on whose farm they were outfitted, and of whom a large portion of the wagons and stock were in reality purchased. Major Easton, Post Quartermaster, is a son-in-law of Majors, who was the principal member of the late firm of Majors, Russel & Waddles, the great Government freighters.

I have spoken previously of Major Hough and his battalion acting as Gen. Hunter's body guard, as belonging to Col. Ellis's regiment. This is a mistake. They form part of the 9th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Brackett, and are a most soldierly and efficient body of men.

FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY.

A Regiment of Round Heads.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 9, 1861.

You are doubtless aware that the First Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. E. Daniels, was recently transferred from Ripon to this city. I have become thoroughly conversant with the condition and prospects of the regiment, and believing that a brief notice of it would be interesting to your readers, ask a place in your columns for the following observations:

Colonel Daniels has just returned from Washington, whither he went some days since to arrange for the speedy equipment of the regiment. He brings official confirmation of what most of us felt to be true, that the recent order of the War Department in reference to disbanding certain regiments of cavalry, has no bearing upon his command. However it may be with other regiments, the First Wisconsin cavalry is a fixed fact. It will be speedily equipped in the most substantial manner, and may look for an early call toward "Dixie."

The camp, called, "Harvey," in honor of the Governor elect, is situated a short distance south of the city, on a pleasant eminence, commanding a view of the lake. The site is sandy, so that no matter how much rain falls, there is never any mud; the sand at all times furnishes clean, good footing.

There are now over eight hundred men on the ground, and the four companies yet to be added are filling up rapidly. Five companies have received uniforms of excellent make and material, and the others will be supplied in a few days.

The tents are the Sibley patent, arranged with reference to heating and ventilation. They are furnished with stoves, and are capable of accommodating sixteen men. The boys do their own cooking, and in not a few tents I noticed good cooking stoves and witnessed some very superior cooking done therein.

The management of the Quartermaster's department is admirable. A more popular or efficient officer than Quartermaster J. C. Mann is not to be found in the service to-day. He is the most industrious person I have seen for a long time. In his store-room, although he has occupied them but a few days, system, cleanliness, order, and economy reign. Let this fact testify for many others. There is a saving of 14 cents per day for each man, upon the Ripon contracts; in other words, over $100 per day are saved to the government, and yet the men are as well fed and furnished as ever they have been. The rations are good and abundant, and to the regular army allowance are added butter, vegetables, and many other home comforts. Excellent water is at hand. So that, take it all in all, in point of healthfulness and palatableness, the food of the regiment, I am satisfied, is above the average of that prepared in the great majority of families.

I fear you will think I exaggerate when I speak of the moral, intellectual and physical character of the regiment; but it will appear short of the truth to our citizens who have seen these men. It is the universal decision that a finer body of troops it would be difficult to find anywhere. Without any intention of disparaging others, not a few regard this regiment as the flower of Wisconsin's volunteers. Physically they have been selected with great care, and even then not less than 25 per cent of those originally enlisted were rejected, as coming short of the rigid standard. They are strong, active, finely-formed, of good size, and bear upon their faces the impress of mind and purpose. You will see very few dull, stolid, contracted faces: they rather radiate upon you a warm, open, generous glow.

As to the intellectual standing of the regiment, let it suffice to say that there is only one man in it who cannot write his name, and not one, I believe, who cannot read. In one company there are thirty-two school teachers; in another nineteen college students, many of them graduates, while still another, recruiting, is to be made up of teachers and students.

In morals and manners let these facts speak: The regiment has been in Kenosha two weeks, and we have yet to learn of the occurrence of an act of disorder or indecorum. There is no boisterousness, no rowdyism. For a week, before the men got fully settled in camp, they were free to come and go, and yet this freedom begot no disposition to riot or irregularity. Politeness, cheerfulness and self-respect mark the manners of the great majority. Such is the state of subordination and correct public opinion in their ranks, that, it is stated authoritatively, if twenty-five were removed from the regiment there would be no necessity to place a guard, so far as the conduct and discipline of the remainder are concerned. A few nights ago, at a meeting of the "Kenosha Temperance Alliance," some forty or fifty men signed the pledge, not, as they remarked, because they were not temperate; but for the sake of the influence, and as an additional moral safeguard. Since the arrival of the regiment in town, not only are the churches crowded by reverent worshippers and listeners from camp; but those earnest soldiers have infused a new and marvellous life into the churches themselves. This is certainly something unusual for a military organization. The men sing in the choirs, throng our bible-classes, take the lead in our prayer and conference meetings, and in many ways show that they are no novices in these elements of Christian culture.

Said a clergyman of this city to the writer, a few days ago, "I feel myself inspired with double energy since those serious, attentive men have joined my congregation."

These are but a few of the points that might be presented on this interesting subject. Such men as these are the true soldiers and carry with them the assurance of victory. The loyal cause demands pure hands, clear heads and true hearts, and the men of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry are not unworthy to assume the task of vindicating it.

Wisconsin owes much to the untiring energy and single-mindedness of Col. Daniels for gathering such a noble band of men around him. Respectfully, L. C.

Colonization of the Contrabands.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The easiest, the most humane, the most politic disposition of the contrabands, would be to place them in Florida under the permanent protection of the United States. Our forces can easily take possession of Florida, which is the weakest, and, from its remote and peninsular situation, the most defenseless of the slave States. By occupying the excellent harbor of Fernandina at the northeastern extremity of the State, we should have an impregnable and convenient base of operations for driving out the rebels, and for introducing the liberated negroes from the Atlantic coast. On the Gulf side, Pensacola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys and Tampa offer equal facilities for the fugitives from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, who will sooner or later seek the protection of our military and naval forces. All these places should be occupied and held by adequate garrisons until the end of the war.

Florida, as a punishment for rebellion, might be reduced from its rank as a State, and restored to its original condition of a Territory, by repealing the act of Congress which made it a State. That act being repealed, the country becomes a lawful Territory of the United States, fairly purchased by them from Spain, and having no claim to independence. Whatever may be the result of the present war, the United States, even if compelled to acknowledge the independence of the rest of the rebel States, should hold on to Florida for political and strategetical reasons. Its position at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and its fine harbors, especially Key West and Pensacola, make its possession of infinite value to us as a maritime and commercial nation. Its importance has always been felt by our wisest statesmen, and its value would be immeasurably enhanced by the establishment of the Southern Confederacy as a rival on our southern border. To weaken that rival if we fail in subduing the whole of the Confederacy, we should cling to Florida to the last extremity. Its ports would give us the command of the Gulf and its cotton and sugar fields would serve as a permanent protection to our own manufactures against any hostile tariffs.

On the other hand, if the Union emerge triumphant from the contest, a far-seeing policy would teach us that to guard against future attempts at slaveholding rebellion it would be wise to put Florida on the flank of the South in such a condition as to embarrass rather than aid secession. With Florida in their rear, peopled by free negroes whose dread of slavery would sufficiently insure their loyalty to the Union, Georgia and Alabama would be in no condition again to raise the flag of rebellion. The statistics of the Census of 1850 show that such a revolution could be effected in Florida with comparatively very little disturbance or suffering. The State has an area of 60,000 square miles, being twice as large as Ireland, and larger than England and Wales together. It is capable of sustaining easily 6,000,000 of inhabitants, and yet its whole population in 1850 was only 140,000, of whom but 70,000 were whites. It has less than 14,000 white families, nearly all of whom on the approach of the United States forces will doubtless take refuge in Georgia and Alabama. In a country thus thinly peopled, and on the forsaken plantations of the traitors, thousands—and, if necessary, hundreds of thousands—of contrabands could be settled at slight expense for transportation.

The steamers already on the Southern coast could carry them by tens of thousands to their destination by short voyages from any of the rebel ports. The climate of Florida is peculiarly adapted to the negro, beyond any other part of the continent, and the soil, though much of it is light and sandy, is abundantly productive of all that the slaves have been accustomed to require as the necessaries of life. Cattle and swine are raised in immense numbers, and so cheaply that the average price of cattle is less than $5 per head. Fish and turtle are found in the greatest profusion, and the banana, the arrowroot, the cassava, and other semi-tropical productions, can be cultivated in all the southern part of the peninsula. There is no part of the United States so suitable for the negro as Florida in climate and soil, and certainly there is no part so well situated for the purpose of drawing off the black race from the rest of the country and concentrating it in a territory by itself, out of the way of the whites. For a time the Territory might be governed by martial law until the restoration of peace and order in the South would warrant Congress in devising some plan for its permanent regulation. In the meantime, the contrabands as they accumulated inconveniently in our camps and fortifications, could be carried by sea to the nearest Floridian port, and land assigned to them in sufficient quantities for their support. A permanent and accessible asylum for the free negro would thus be provided, far superior in every respect to Hayti or Liberia—an asylum sufficient, in fact, to receive our whole slave population, to which they themselves would gladly resort and in which, freed from the competition of the whites, they might develop whatever capacities they possess for improvement and self-government. At the same time, the Territory or State, if it should be deemed advisable to preserve the State organization, would be open to settlement by loyal whites to whom the presence of a free negro population was not objectionable. Those who have prejudices on the subject of the color of their neighbors would, of course, not be compelled to remain there.

The Illinois State Arsenal.

[From the Springfield Journal, 9th.]

Capt. Duff has been engaged in repairing and altering the old flint lock muskets belonging to the State, some thousands or so of which have been collected at the Arsenal. In their present condition they are worthless, but at an expense of $3 to each gun, they are converted into first class weapons of their kind, with percussion locks, and efficient bayonets. In the opinion of many good judges in military matters, no better arm can be furnished to soldiers than a good smooth bore U. S. musket, such as the Arsenal is now turning out.

In a few days work at the cartridge factory, which has for some time past been suspended, will be resumed. A large quantity of shell for the new batteries has been received, and were it not for the vast accumulation of freight on the railroads, the guns would have arrived and be placed in the field for service.

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
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—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

Agents male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer [illegible] Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia [illegible] Address J. T. LLOYD, Jr., 111 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. A smart young man wanted to open an office in Peoria and take the exclusive Agency for that place. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED,
BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,
HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,
SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,
Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions.
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
Gents and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.
We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 LaSalle Street 41.

Stoves and Furnaces.

LESTER & CO.'S PATENT
Heating and Ventilating Furnace,
For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.
This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. [illegible] Office No. 21 Lasalle street.

Oil and Lamps.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,
W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,
Cleveland, - - - Ohio,
Manufacturers and Refiners of
PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL.
Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.
To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3143.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
New and Rich Styles.
DITHRIDGE'S
PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,
AT
POPE & SLOCUM'S,
122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As THOMAS H. WOOD & CO. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties [illegible] at 173 Randolph street, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,
No. 141 LAKE STREET,
Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH [illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
Dr. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following [illegible]
☞ Office, No. 8 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible]

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 6 LaSalle Street.
METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

Paper Hangings.

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70
PAPER HANGING
Cash Jobbing House
NOW OPENING FOR
FALL TRADE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Border Curtain Papers,
WINDOW SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT
FOR CITY TRADE.
☞ The Best Workmen at Reduced Prices to compare with the times.
E. G. L. FAXON,
No. 70 Lake Street.

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters,
51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible]
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404.

Account Books.

INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR SALE AT
140 LAKE STREET,
140 LAKE STREET,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Safes.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST.
St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 28th, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
Gents: This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 26th inst., which destroyed the three story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M. when the books, money and papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire.
Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the store of
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. 2 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
And Gentlemen's Furs,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
122 Lake st., corner Wells.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
[illegible]
REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 139 Lake st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Company's Furs,
[illegible]
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
[illegible]
At Wholesale or Retail.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 88 Broadway, New York.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTH-WESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 119 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.
L. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

New Goods.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS
[illegible]
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Washington Mills [illegible]
EMBROIDERIES,
Gloves, Hosiery, [illegible]
SKATING [illegible]
NUBIAS, SCARFS, [illegible]
VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS,
WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
Bonnet, Trimming [illegible]
STRYKER & CO.
WINTER CLOAKS
AN EARLY CALL [illegible]
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
No. 78 LAKE STREET!!
CLEARING SALE
KNIT WOOLEN GOODS
MARKED DOWN
BELOW FIRST COST
UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
HANDSOME GOODS
AT LOWER PRICES
NET CASH, PAR FUNDS.
GRAVES & IRVING,
150 - LAKE STREET - 150.
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
HOODS, COMFORTERS,
CROCHET MITTENS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
GAITERS AND ANKLETS,
NUBIAS AND SCARFS.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE PRIME
CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS
ONLY 25 CENTS A PAIR.
Just Received.
GENTS' STOUT HERRING BONE [illegible]
ONLY 25 CENTS A PAIR.
GENTS' RINGWOOD GLOVES
ONLY 25 CENTS A PAIR.
Also—HOODS, SKATING [illegible]
VERY CHEAP.
At STRYKER & CO'S [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED
FROM AUCTION,
A Large Lot of [illegible]
ALL WOOL DE LAINES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Only Fifty Cents per Yard.
Call before they are all gone.
STRYKER & CO'S.

To Contractors.

BY ORDER OF [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible]

LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St. [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ For the cheapest and [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!! [illegible]

Dry Goods.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

STRYKER & CO.'S

141........LAKE STREET........141

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

Of every variety, which for the [illegible] they will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Washington Mills Balmoral Skirts

EMBROIDERIES,

Consisting of French Sets, [illegible]

Gloves, Hosiery, [illegible]

SKATING CAPS,

NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, &c.

A fine assortment of

VIENNA BROCHE SCARFS

In beautiful colors. Also,

Ribbons, Velvets and Feathers.

WOOL LONG SHAWLS

Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders.

Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Ribbons.

[illegible]

STRYKER & Co.

Have received some new styles

WINTER CLOAKS

Of the latest mode. [illegible]

AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAINS

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

No. 78 LAKE STREET!!

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory of Stock we have resolved to give our customers the benefit of a grand

CLEARING SALE

From MONDAY, Dec. 9th to January 1st, of FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS; FANS, HAIR NETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SKIRTS and

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,

Comprising Skating and Imperial Caps, Zephyr Hoods, Sontags, Capes, Sleeves, Leggins, Jackets, Equimaux Shields, Mariposas, Clouds, Scarfs, Mittens, &c. &c.

ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN

MARKED DOWN

To the Lowest Possible Figure, And, in many instances,

BELOW FIRST COST.

Ladies, about to make their Holiday Purchases, will on careful inspection, pronounce this an

UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY

Of procuring the Richest and Newest Goods in Chicago IN RETAIL QUANTITIES almost at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

In our Staple Stock, viz:—Hosiery, Gloves, Under-ments, Corsets, Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds, Wools, Small Wares, &c., we can show a FULL ASSORTMENT of

HANDSOME GOODS

AT LOWER PRICES

Than any other Establishment in this city.

N. B.—Wholesale Buyers will find our Jobbing Department crammed with New Purchases at the [illegible] figures.

TERMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NET CASH, PAR FUNDS.

GRAVES & IRVINE,

No. 78 LAKE STREET.

150 - LAKE STREET - 150

ZEPHYR WORSTED HOODS, COMFORTERS,

CROCHET MITTENS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

GAITERS AND ARMLETS,

NUBIAS AND SCARFS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE PRIME CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, ONLY 50 CENTS A PAIR. Just Received. GENTS' STOUT MERINO HOSE, ONLY 25 CENTS A PAIR. GENTS' RINGWOOD GLOVES, ONLY 25 CENTS A PAIR. Also—HOODS, SKATING CAPS AND NUBIAS, VERY CHEAP, At STRYKER & CO'S, 141 Lake-st.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM AUCTION,

A Large Lot of Beautifully Printed

ALL WOOL DE LAINES,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Only Fifty Cents per Yard.

Call before they are all gone, at

STRYKER & CO'S, No. 141 LAKE STREET.

To Contractors.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster [illegible] proposals will be received by the subscriber [illegible] following quantities of Forage [illegible]

[illegible]

E. B. HATCH, Captain and A. Q. M. Cairo, Dec. 5th, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co. [illegible] TO CONTRACTORS. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible] Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to A. [illegible] Lake street, and examine [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible]

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

[illegible]

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

(Under the Tremont House.)

Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW FIGURES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the Largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds. Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Having the three Departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing,

and Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, No. 122 Lake street.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S....HELMBOLD'S....HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING.

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. corner Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.

Nominal Capital, ... $50,000.

Paid up Capital, ... $25,000.

Will deal in Sound Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. E. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 Broad Street, (one door from Wall.) New York, Oct. 8th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be endorsed and sent forward as directed, and without charge.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and at all times will buy or sell small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 7 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills, Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 15 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(No. 23 Market st., Chicago.)

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 130 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

BAGS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load, SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED. R. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD.—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter.

Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of a cord or a thousand cords. MORGAN & FURNESS, Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

Extra Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 275 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. [illegible] 2 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

[illegible] "Belle" Cranberries, [illegible] "Cherry" Cranberries,

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, [illegible] South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & NORRIS.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE MANURE.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

80 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of [illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

An Iron Clad Screw Frigate.

Messrs. Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, have laid the keel of an iron clad screw frigate, for the Government, to be ready for sea by the middle of next June. The vessel will be two hundred and thirty feet long, sixty feet beam, twenty-five feet hold, having three full decks. When loaded she will draw fifteen feet of water, and will carry sixteen eleven-inch guns. She will have two powerful engines and one large brass wheel, and is to run at the rate of ten knots per hour. The plates are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and a half and thirty and a half inches wide, and four inches thick. The edges and ends are made straight and smooth, and grooved like a flooring board. The groove is one inch wide by half an inch deep. The vessel is to be covered with the plates four feet under water and three feet above it, and they are to extend eighty-five feet fore and aft of the centre line, which will make one hundred and seventy feet of planking. The iron is to come up to the line with the spar deck, above which there will be a light rail. The sides of the ship, with a view to cause the shots to glance, will have an angle of thirty degrees from three feet above the load lines. In order to carry this extra weight the ship has to be large. The tonnage of the one under contract is to be three thousand five hundred.

In her construction she will be different from the French ship La Gloire, about which so much has been written. The French ship is very deep in the water, while the vessel to be built here will be almost flat bottomed, which, notwithstanding the additional weight, will make her of light draught. Her machinery will be much the same as that of a first class sloop-of-war, except that she will have four boilers and a blower. The latter is to make the boilers steam, even though the smoke stack should be shot away.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S NEW BATTERY.

Under the law appropriating a million and a half of dollars for the construction of iron-clad vessels, the Naval Committee have approved of a plan of a naval battery of Capt. Ericsson, and the Secretary of the Navy has ordered one to be constructed. The only description we have seen of it is contained in the *Scientific American*, from which we derive the following facts: The battery consists of three principal parts, viz: a shallow-decked vessel with perpendicular sides, dead flat bottom and pointed ends. Under this shallow vessel a second and deeper vessel is attached, with raking stem and stern, perfectly flat bottom, and sides inclined at an angle of fifty-one degrees to the vertical line. This lower vessel does not extend the entire length of the upper one. It is in free communication with the latter, the bottom of which is cut out corresponding exactly with the top line of the lower vessel.

The third principal part consists of a cylindrical turret, placed on the deck of the upper vessel. This turret contains the armament, which it effectually protects. A screw propeller is applied aft of the raking stern of the lower vessel, and aft of the propeller an equipoise rudder, both of which are thus hidden under the upper vessel, by which they are most effectually protected; the anchor being in like manner protected by the forward projecting part of the upper vessel, within which it is suspended in a cylindrical chamber open from below. A steam engine, boiler and blowers, all snugly stowed away in the lower vessel, complete the general arrangement of the battery. The upper vessel, 174 feet long, and 41 feet 4 inches wide and 5 feet deep, is of iron, and rises above water only 18 inches. Its sides are protected by a white oak bulwark, 30 inches thick. An armor of rolled iron plates, 6 inches thick, protects the bulwarks from top to bottom, and presents a sharp wedge at each end of the vessel. The deck is shell proof. The lower vessel is 124 feet long and 34 feet wide at the junction with the upper vessel, and its depth is 6 feet 5 inches. The lower vessel is built quite light, as it is perfectly protected by the upper one. The turret is a wrought iron cylinder 9 inches thick, 20 feet internal diameter, 9 feet high, composed of eight consecutive rings, each one inch thick, all firmly bolted and riveted together. It will mount two guns of the largest calibre, and by a mechanical arrangement the turret can be turned and the guns pointed in any direction. This singular machine has an equally singular condition attached to its acceptance by the Navy Department. The trial of the efficiency of the battery must be made under the guns of the enemy's batteries, at the shortest ranges. The United States is to furnish guns and ammunition, as well as officers and men. The battery must be ready for use in one hundred days from the 5th of October. One thousand men are employed upon it at New York.

The Sutler Nuisance.

[From Forney's Press, 5th.]

The enormous charges for goods sold by sutlers has been a source of complaint by soldiers for months past. Each regiment in the army has its sutler, appointed by the Colonel, and taxed ten cents a month for each soldier in the regiment. By careful inquiry among the paymasters, I find that each soldier pays the sutler an average of five dollars per month. Allowing one thousand men to the regiment, the sutler's receipts during the month would be five thousand dollars. His profits are over 100 per cent., but, to make it an even figure, we will say that he nets a cent per cent. profit, which would allow him to pocket $2,500, out of which he pays ten cents per head or $100 for the support of the hospitals. His teams, board, &c., will not exceed $400, and he has then $2,000 left as his net earnings in thirty days. This is a fair average of the sutler's business, though many of them make nearer $3,000, while a few boast of pocketing $5,000. Now what does the soldier receive in return for his money? One of the principal items is stale pies, made principally in New York, and sent to Washington, where they are purchased by sutlers at $8@9 to 12 cents apiece by the hundred, and retailed in the camps at 20 cents apiece.

Another principal item of the sutlers' merchandise is tobacco, cigars, and pipes. Cigars that are bought at $5 per thousand, or two for a cent, are retailed at three to four cents each. Letter paper is sold at fifteen cents for a half quire, which cost five cents. Whisky is smuggled out and sold at a $1.50 a bottle. Beyond these articles, the sutler's stock is made up mostly of gingerbread, confectionery, figs, raisins, &c., with a limited assortment of gloves, mittens, socks, and undershirts. Three-fourths of the articles supplied by sutlers are not only unnecessary, but injurious to the health of the soldiers. Whisky and stale pies are followed by disordered bowels and fevers; and it is a reasonable estimate to say that fifty per cent. of the hospital cases result from the foolish expenditure of money at the sutler's cribs or carts.

The distant reader will ask why competition does not reduce the price of goods to a reasonable tariff; but it must be remembered that no competition is allowed. The payment of ten cents per head for each soldier in the regiment gives the sutler the exclusive privilege of supplying the regiment. With the exception of newspapers, no other article is allowed to be sold on the ground by any one but the sutler. The whole system is wrong, and to-day four-fifths of the soldiers would rejoice to have the sutler driven out of the regiment. The system demands the attention of Congress.

Winter Quarters on the Potomac.

[From Forney's Press, 5th.]

Whatever may be the purposes of General McClellan, the army is busily preparing for itself comfortable winter quarters. Log cabins are going up in all directions along the lines in Virginia. The men are all busily employed upon these new habitations. The models are as various as are the tastes of the occupants. Many of the new buildings are diminutive in size, while others are equal to the requirements of a comfortable family residence of humble pretensions. A large proportion of them are built separate, while others are connected into a "block" or row, with a division pole between each "mess." The materials used are poles, averaging six inches in diameter, and when walled up the roof is thatched with corn-stalks, spruce boughs, or other suitable material, and covered with earth. The cracks between the poles in the walls are closed with clay. Where large wood can be conveniently obtained, it is hewn or split into planks, and the walls are built of these.

Winter "quarters" for the cavalry horses are also being prepared, many of them very warm and quite dry and comfortable. The covering for the roof is usually similar to that for the men, and the sides are closed in with spruce boughs. These preparations are not to be received as positive evidence that the army will be wintered in the positions they now occupy. They are probably not the result of orders from headquarters, but are the evidences of industry, and a facility which a large portion of the men in the army have of accommodating themselves to their circumstances, and drawing comfort from the sources within their reach. It certainly indicates, however, that wherever our army is wintered, if within the reach of forests of wood, the building of quarters by Government contracts will be unnecessary, as every man is evidently capable of being the architect and builder of his own domicil.

The Armory Question.

[From the LaCrosse Republican.]

The claims of Chicago cannot easily be set aside. The commerce of the great Western lakes and the States bordering on those lakes, together with the commerce of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and the States drained by those rivers, should in itself demand that in the location of the great Armory of the West, a safe, central and convenient point should be chosen, where millions of loyal people can be promptly rallied to the service of the nation, and from which a multiplicity of avenues by land and by water supply abundant and rapid means of communication and transit between the Armory and the various States and Territories of the West. Chicago possesses that advantage in an eminent degree. The vast country bordering on Lakes Michigan and Superior and Huron would be easily supplied from Chicago. The various lines of railway which connect that city with the States and Territories west of the lakes supply the means for prompt and safe communication and transportation at all seasons of the year. The already great and rapidly increasing commercial interests of the West should override the comparatively insignificant interests of a strictly local nature, in rival localities. Commerce has most obviously designated Chicago as the great clearing house and market place of the West; and the Government would act wisely in initiating her choice. The Straits of Mackinaw can be easily guarded for the protection of the cities and shipping of the lakes by two powerful floating batteries, attended by a war steamer in peace and a fleet of gun boats in war. Those straits should be guarded irrespective of the location of the Armory. Light houses and harbors of refuge should be provided on all of the upper lakes. Heretofore, Western commerce and Western interests have been undervalued; but this year has taught people that Western volunteers and Western granaries are of great value in the work of crushing rebellion and feeding the world.

The Contrabands at Fort Monroe.

[Washington correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.]

While Congress and the Cabinet are debating about a settlement of the question, "What will we do with them?" the contrabands at Fort Monroe are solving the problem practically. There are now accumulated there nearly three thousand blackies, who have been set to work. Those who are employed as servants receive eight dollars a month, and those who build fortifications are paid ten dollars a month. Their wages are put into a common fund, out of which the aged and infirm are supported. At the present time the sum of two thousand dollars stands to the credit side of this fund. What will grow out of it? Can we introduce an apprentice system into our form of Government similar to that of France? It is a wide field for the statesman and philanthropist.

Foreign Sympathy with Rebellion.

[Paris Correspondence Boston Post.]

If the English in England may be judged by those of their countrymen whom I meet in Paris, I think there is no doubt on which side their sympathies lie. With one exception, every Englishman I have conversed with in Paris upon the subject has plainly exhibited that his feeling was in favor of seeing our Government destroyed and the South successful. The exception was an English gentleman, who, about two years ago, was waited upon, one evening, by a committee of citizens of Mobile, and requested to leave the city before morning, his fault having been the expression of sentiments in opposition to slavery. He of course acceded to the request, and very naturally now his sympathies are not with the South.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

One of the most striking instances of the fulfillment of prophecy, says the Boston *Christian Advocate*, was pointed out to us lately by an eminent Baptist divine. It occurs in the 9th, 10th, and 21st verses of Haggai, chap. iv.

"Behold there shall be rebellion in the South, a rebellion of strong men and archers, of chariots and bright shields; and the blast of the trumpet shall awaken the land, and the nations shall be astonished thereat.

"And lo, behold, because of the sin of the South, her mighty men shall be as babes, her gains shall be destroyed utterly, saith the Lord, yea utterly destroyed shall be her gates, and her rice fields shall be wasted and her slaves set free.

"And behold, great ships from the North shall devour her pride, and a storm from the West shall lay waste her habitations. Yea, saith the Lord, and her dominion shall be broken."

Turn to and read the chapter.

Cotton in Guatemala.

[From the Journal of Commerce, 5th.]

We referred some time since to the production of cotton in Guatemala. A private letter per the Northern Light brings advices that there is now in the port of San Luis, on the Pacific, ninety-five tons of cotton ready to be shipped, and fifty-eight tons more on the way to that port. Besides this amount, fifty or sixty tons are retained for consumption in the country. The portion to be shipped has been engaged for an English port by a vessel to go round Cape Horn.

By the same letter, we learn that the President of Guatemala is still in earnest about the emigration scheme to which we have heretofore alluded, and would heartily welcome a colony of free blacks to settle on the haciendas, where cotton can be easily raised in large quantities.

Washington Yankeeized.

[From the Washington Republican, 4th.]

Washington is essentially a Yankee city, at the present time. In every department, business is thriving to a degree unparalleled in its history. Real estate has advanced to unexpected figures, and it is a matter of impossibility to find suitable accommodations for the vast influx of business pouring in upon us. Enterprise is now the watchword, where a short year ago inactivity and decay prevailed. Vigorous competition has reduced the price of many of the necessaries of life. Old monopolies have been scattered to the winds, and the consumer generally is benefitted by the change. The Washington of to-day is totally different from the Washington of 1860. Many are unacquainted with the cause of the transformation, and look with wondering eyes at what is only a legitimate consequence. The fact is, the antiquated coaches of the past *regime* have rolled away, and the lightning locomotives of *Northern energy* replace them. Thus will it be in other latitudes than this. The fossil remains of an obsolete idea will but serve as mementoes of a *darker* age, and happiness and prosperity will be the results of its annihilation. *Vive la Yankee.*

Cotton in the Beaufort District.

The following is from the Port Royal correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of the 5th instant:

Immense quantities of cotton, which were within our reach, have been destroyed by fire, removed, or uselessly consumed by the soldiers. The very best Sea Island is converted into bedding and otherwise squandered. Orders have recently been received from Washington, to collect and send forward all that can be had. No doubt a great deal is still here, and may be secured if *immediately* seized, but there are no means of baling it; no canvas can be had. Most or much of it is unginned, and the machinery destroyed, but it might still be packed and shipped as it is. Capt. Lanier, of the Alabama, blockading at Charleston, and now here for coal, tells me that the coast was lighted up for miles the night after the bombardment, with the fires of burning cotton on plantations and in storehouses. Whatever the rebels can burn they will.

The London *Times* says of the Great Naval Expedition, which was about to start at the time of its latest advices from America:

The general opinion, as will be seen by to-day's news, was that the landing will take place at Bull's Bay or Port Royal. If the public have guessed rightly in this, the tactics of the Federal authorities are certainly hard to understand. The notion that a force landed near Charleston can be used to turn the flank of an army on the Potomac, five hundred miles off, is one that no Government which has a soldier's advice, could possibly conceive. So clear is this that no one need be surprised to hear that the voyage down the coast was only a feint, and that the descent will be made on the Virginian shores. But, whatever the result of the expedition, we must agree with those who see in it rather an expedient of the Washington Cabinet to satisfy the people than a scheme devised by military genius.

TERRIBLE EXPLOIT OF A RIFLED CANNON BALL.—The Boston *Courier* publishes a letter of a correspondent on board the United States steamer Massachusetts, off Ship Island, October 26, giving an account of the affair between the vessel and a rebel steamer, in which the following extraordinary exploit of a rifled cannon ball is chronicled:

"During the action I think we hit her four times, and I know she hit us once with a 68-pound rifled shell (that is the way we got the exact size of her rifled gun). The shell entered on our starboard quarter, just above the iron part of the hull; it came through the side angling aft, (as we were a little abaft his beam when it struck us), and took the deck in the passage way, between two state-rooms, and completely cut off eighteen of the deck plank, and then struck a beam, which canted it up a little, so that it took the steam heating pipes under our dining table, cutting off five of them, and tearing our dining table all to pieces—then went through the state-room bulk-head and ceiling of the ship on the opposite side, and struck one of the outside timbers and broke every outside plank abreast of it short off, from the spar to the gun deck; it then fell down on to the cabin deck and exploded, knocking four state-rooms into one, breaking all the glass and crockery ware, shattering the cabin very badly, breaking up the furniture, and setting fire to the ship; but we had three streams of water upon the fire at very short notice, and put it out before it did any damage—keeping up our chase as though nothing had happened."

—Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, has been released from imprisonment in Fort Warren, on condition that he shall be a prisoner in the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Shattuck, of Boston.

—The leading article in the Memphis *Appeal* on the 4th, was "England and our War," in which confidence is expressed that England will eventually help the C. S. A.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO., Manufacturers of Line Officers' Staff, Medical, Paymasters and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. [illegible] Agents, 89 Beekman street, New York.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS. Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at [illegible] Glove Store, No. 20 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, default has been made by John Miller, in the payment of his promissory note, dated July 10th, 1858, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, Nov. 28th, 1861. JAMES H. ADGIE.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Guhrke and Alexander [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 LAKE STREET,

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

SATTERLEE, WELLS & FAULKNER,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64 LAKE STREET,

CORNER OF STATE.

Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

E. I. SATTERLEE. M. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

FALL TRADE.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

42 & 44 LAKE STREET,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Are now receiving a large stock, comprising all that is New and Desirable in each of the above lines, which will be sold at

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, small profits and FAIR PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

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G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

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We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

8,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
200	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
20	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,500	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

Carpets.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 and 137 Lake Street.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings and Rugs,

CURTAIN,

FURNISHING, AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

We sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

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135 & 137 Lake Street, Up-Stairs.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of M. A. TUCKER & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the [illegible] day of [illegible] [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE.

66 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER [illegible]

Exclusively for Cash.

We will pay the very best price [illegible] the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. BLACKBURN BROS., 66 Lake Street.

[illegible]

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

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Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

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To which they call the attention of the Trade.

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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants [illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Reasonable New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

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As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, [illegible] we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
BAR TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,

"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by G. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

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Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

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On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

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With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small, Iron and Brass Castings.

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Sewing Machines.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S

$30 Thirty Dollar $30

SEWING MACHINE,

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,

Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 122 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2891.

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SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $95.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can use the machine, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction. [illegible] Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for over two years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 128 Lake Street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 2, Chicago, Ill.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF

BOYS' SLEDS,

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Boys' Skates, Ladies' Skates, Men's Skates,

And the celebrated

YANKEE CREEPER,

To prevent falling in slippery weather. Remember that

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

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138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

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GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, and

YANKEE NOTIONS

For the million, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

BARNUM BROS.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERHUNE, 107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. [illegible]

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.

[illegible]

Total Assets. [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

Total Liabilities. [illegible]

Brooklyn, N. Y., [illegible] FRANK J. [illegible], President. JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, [illegible]

[illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

[illegible]

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Corn Exchange Insurance Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President. W. H. WINSLOW, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, [illegible]

[illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

[illegible]

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.

Prices, $40, $65 and $200.

ALSO,

PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,

Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.

PRICE, $31.00

Orders by Mail or Express will receive prompt attention.

BOWEN BROTHERS, [illegible] Lake Street.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

[illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

G. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

A. BULLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. WM. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

[illegible]

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

[illegible]

E. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 235 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (425 miles,) without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

[illegible]

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good on any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

[illegible]

CHAS. E. [illegible], Gen. Ticket Agent.

Commission Merchants.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

PETER MACQUEEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible]

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

RICE PAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible]

MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

MORSE & YARWOOD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

P. KANE & SONS have opened [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened [illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

NO. 192 WASHINGTON STREET.

[illegible]

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. [illegible], 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

[illegible]

W. M. LARRABEE, Secty.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & [illegible]

[illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—[illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

THE CITY.

APPOINTMENT.—Clifton Wharton, late a lieutenant in the 19th Illinois Regiment, has been appointed Aid on Major General Buell's Staff in Kentucky, with the rank of captain.

SHAVING.—Louis Isbell, known to all our older citizens, has opened a barber shop under McNally's bookstore, on Dearborn street, where he will be happy to wait on his old friends and customers.

WINCHELL.—There was a perfect jam at Bryan Hall on Monday evening, upon the occasion of Winchell's first appearance, and every one went away convulsed. He appears again to-morrow evening with an entire change of programme.

MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 12th, at 3 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the 2d Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash Avenue and Washington street.

☞ The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of dry goods, clothing, cloths, cassimeres, &c., this morning at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, No. 82 Lake street, also an invoice of beads, necklaces, dolls and table and pocket cutlery.

REV. DR. TIFFANY'S REPORT.—Rev. Dr. Tiffany of the Clark street M. E. Church, will deliver his report on the condition of the camps and hospitals in Missouri, at Bryan Hall, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Tickets of admission, twenty-five cents.

TEMPERANCE IN BRIDGEPORT.—The temperance interest still progresses at Bridgeport. About 170 have pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors. The regular meeting of the "Bridgeport Temperance Society" will be held at the M. E. Church in Bridgeport, at 7½ o'clock this evening, (Dec. 11th,) and will be addressed by G. C. Belts, late of England. All are invited to attend.

THEATER.—Decidedly one of the best of modern comedies is "Self," which was produced at McVicker's last night, to a fine house, and gave general satisfaction. The follies of the day are truthfully pictured. The characters are well acted, and the piece most admirably placed upon the stage. Miss Bateman's engagement terminates with the present week, and we trust she will meet with that encouragement her talents so well deserve.

PARADE OF CAVALRY.—Col. Brackett's Cavalry regiment made their appearance in the city yesterday afternoon, in full numbers, mounted and accoutred for parade. After passing through the various streets, to the extreme gratification of our citizens, the regiment returned to quarters at Camp Douglas. The command is evidently making good progress in the drill, and their horses gaining in flesh and evolutions.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The morning session of this court, yesterday, was occupied in hearing the arguments upon a motion to quash the indictment in the case of P. Palmer, charged with compounding felony. The Court has the matter under advisement. In the afternoon, Dennis Kehoe was found guilty of larceny. The case of Patrick Mulconly, a second trial, for burglary, was given to the jury last evening. They brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the sentence at one year in the Penitentiary.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Patrick Comforter, who sometime last April, along with two confederates, Sweeney and Flinn, entered a store on the North Side and a saloon on the West Side, and abstracted a portion of the contents of each, was captured by officer Keefe on Monday. He was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning for examination, but his case was continued until Thursday. It will be recollected that Sweeney and Flinn are already serving their terms of imprisonment at Joliet for their share in the same transaction.

LECTURE.—REV. DR. BUTLER's Lecture at Bryan Hall, last evening, upon "Washington" and its present condition, was attended by a very large and intelligent audience. Apart from the fame attaching to the lecturer, as an eloquent, sincere and happy speaker and a forcible and brilliant writer, the wrongs and injuries inflicted upon him by his late secession congregation created a genuine sympathy in this community which manifested itself in the presence of an excellent audience, who received him with every token of good will and his lecture with universal satisfaction. We trust that our citizens will again have an opportunity of listening to this fine production.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.—A forcible instance of the advantage of trading at home is found in the following circumstance, which happened a few days since: A Western merchant, desiring to replenish his stock of prints, went on to New York, visited the leading dry goods houses and obtained their figures. The unusual altitude of the rates alarming him, he telegraphed his agent in this city to ascertain the Chicago rates. The agent only visited one firm, a leading house on Lake street, and replied. An answer came from the merchant the same day, instructing the agent to purchase $3,000 worth immediately. The merchant left for Chicago by the first train. The above simply shows that New York is not the only market in the world.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KILLED BY THE CARS.—Coroner James yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man who was killed a short distance south of the city, yesterday morning, by the train due here at 10.45 a. m., on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad. It appears from the evidence before the Coroner that the engineer of the train saw the man upon the track when nearly a mile from him. He rang the bell and sounded the whistle as a warning. The man not appearing to heed it, steam was shut off and the brakes put down, but not soon enough to save the person, who was run over and almost instantly killed. The remains of a whisky bottle, found in the dead man's coat-pocket revealed the probable cause of his seeming indifference. The Coroner furnishes the following description of the deceased, hoping it may attract the attention of his friends and lead to his recognition: Height five feet six inches; full, sandy beard; wore a brown, Union cloth frock coat, gray checked vest, striped woolen shirt with patches on the elbows, heavy mixed neck-tie, and black cloth cap. In one of the pockets of the coat was found a blue and white silk pocket handkerchief and a pair of blue yarn mittens patched with cloth. He wore stoga. boots, the soles being nailed or studded with tacks. The body will be preserved for a few days. Further information may be obtained at the Coroner's office, Court House.

PERSONAL.—We announced some four weeks since, the appointment of John A. Thompson, formerly City Attorney of this city, but for the past four years resident of Southwest Missouri, to a Captaincy in the 18th Infantry, Regular Army. Captain Thompson returned to this city yesterday from the headquarters of his regiment at Columbus, Ohio, under orders to recruit a full company for that regiment in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

There is probably no officer in the Regular Army more favorably known to the citizens of Chicago than Captain Thompson, having resided among us for years before taking up his abode in Missouri, and having filled with credit one of the most important trusts within the gift of this people.

At the time of the firing into the flag at Sumter, Captain Thompson was a resident of Missouri, and immediately became identified with those in defense of the Union. By the appointment of General Fremont, Captain Thompson was placed upon his Staff, and with the General was at Warsaw and Springfield. He was also sent into the rebel camp at Cassville with a flag of truce, and effected the exchange of the prisoners of the Body Guard. Through the instrumentality of Hon. John S. Phelps, Captain Thompson was appointed to the Regular Army, and attached to the 18th regiment. This regiment is armed with the latest Springfield rifle—has now nineteen full companies in the field, and is officered by some of the very best men in the army—at least one half of whom are regular graduates of West Point. Only five companies more are to be filled.

All the non-commissioned officers of this company are to be appointed upon recommendation of the Captain, and Lieutenants are to be promoted from the ranks. The War Department has established this rule, and it will be strictly kept. Enlistment in the regular service is for three years only.

We trust this Company of Regulars will be wholly made up of Chicagoans, so that this city may have the credit of at least one company in the Regular Army. The place of rendezvous will be announced in a few days.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS.

A HIGH DEMONSTRATION OF WOMEN.

THE WAR FUND AND THE CUSTODIAN MATTER.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and proceeded to the transaction of the following important business.

THE WAR FUND.

Mr. Gleither, of Proviso, moved a suspension of the rules, and introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The fact having been ascertained that the wives and families of soldiers in our midst are in great distress, and suffering by reason of a lack of the necessaries of life; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to at once report a bill for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

Mr. Strong, of Wheeling, thought the War Committee should investigate the matter, not a special Committee.

Mr. Dolton, of Thornton, made a speech.

Mr. Rees, of Lake View, didn't see the necessity of suspending the rules. He had a resolution touching the same subject.

Mr. Gleither withdrew his motion to suspend the rules.

A communication from C. G. Wicker, John C. Dore, and John Lonergan, agreeably to instructions from the Union Defence Committee, was presented, submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Supervisors having failed to furnish to this committee, funds to aid in the support of the families of soldiers, the committee having that subject in charge are hereby requested to inform the Supervisors that this committee desire to refer to and turn over to them the whole subject for their action.

Mr. Johnson, of West Chicago, moved to refer the communication to the War Committee.

Mr. Dolton made a speech.

Mr. Jones, of South Chicago, moved to lay Mr. Johnson's motion upon the table. Carried.

Mr. Dolton moved to reconsider the vote continuing the old War Committee in their duties.

Mr. Cornell, of Hyde Park, was opposed to the motion, as the services of that Committee were invaluable.

Mr. Dolton made a speech.

Mr. Cornell said if the Board appointed a new Committee it would require an immense amount of labor to possess themselves of the facts already acquired by the old Committee. It would take Mr. Burley, the Chairman of the latter, a week to inform a new Committee of these facts. If we want a Committee to investigate this particular matter it is well enough.

Mr. Dolton made a speech.

Mr. Rees moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table. Lost. The original motion of Mr. Dolton then prevailed.

Mr. Walthouser, of North Chicago, moved the passage of a resolution thanking the old War Committee for their labors; that the Chairman of the Board discharge said Committee and appoint a new Committee of five, leaving at least one of the old members upon the Committee, and that the new Committee act in concert with the Union Defence Committee and Common Council, in the disbursing of funds. Carried.

At this juncture a large delegation of soldiers' wives poured into the room, sent from a mass meeting of women held at Lloyd's Block, to ascertain what action the Supervisors would take in reference to supplying their wants; and immediately a hubbub arose. In the midst of the din, Mr. Rees, of Lake View, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the War Committee be authorized to draw orders on the Treasury for the unexpended balance of the War Fund, to meet the pressing wants of the families of volunteers.

Mr. Dolton made a speech. Or at least Mr. Dolton attempted to make a speech in opposition to the resolution, but for once Mr. Dolton found himself floored. The mere announcement that he was opposed to the resolution, was the signal for a universal emptying of the vials of female wrath upon his devoted and prominent head. Fierce ejaculations were hurled at him, one Amazon seizing him by the coat sleeves, another by a portion of his habit nearer the nadir, and a score of voluble tongues maledicting in each of his ears.

Mr. Dolton:—"Now my dear ladies"—

Woman No. 1:—"Don't call us ladies and try to soft soap us."

Women in concert:—"That's so, the villain."

Mr. Dolton (*beseechingly*)—Well my dear women, then, you—

Woman No. 2—"Just hear the hard hearted hearted man, and he a living in clover."

Mr. Dolton:—"My dear women, confound you, you don't know what you are here for."

At this assertion a universal yell of execration arose, which the members of the Board, by vigorous protestations, and the Chairman, by vigorous raps with his gavel, in vain endeavored to quell, showing that the women too well knew their rights and knowing, were bound to maintain them. The Court House janitor, the Coroner, the County Agent, Sheriff and several members of the Board, personally went among them and piteously besecched them to cease. The uproar gradually died away, when a sharp-voiced little woman stated their case tersely and volubly, and closed with the following volley delivered at the offending member from Thornton: "Are you going to leave us starving in the streets, while you appoint committees and debate here? We want money now, we want food and fuel now. I haven't had a mouthful to eat to-day, nor a stick to burn. My husband is in the wars fighting for you. What are you doing for him?"

Mr. Dolton made a speech.

At the close of the last female's remarks, the din arose louder then ever, when the offending faction was cleared from the room by a moderate application of *vi et armis*, and order reigned in Warsaw.

The Chair, in consonance with Mr. Walthauser's motion, constituted the new War Committee as follows: A. G. Throop, West Chicago; George Strong, Wheeling; H. Z. Culver, Fifth Ward, Chicago; Aaron Haven, South Chicago; A. B. Johnson, West Chicago.

Mr. Dolton made a speech, and moved to lay Mr. Rees's motion upon the table. Carried.

Mr. Dolton moved to dispense with the services of night watchman in the Court House. Laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, of South Chicago, offered a resolution that whereas the amount paid jurors in 1860 amounted to $22,225.70 and a proportionate amount to bailiffs—an extortionate sum which should be reduced, a committee of three should be appointed to consult with the judges of the courts to secure such a reduction as is proper in the premises. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Culver, of the 5th Ward, moved that the salary of the Poor House Physician be fixed at $400, and that the county furnish the medicines.

Mr. Dolton made a speech.

Dr. Gibbs moved an amendment, which was carried, that the salary be fixed at $500 and that he furnish his own medicines.

The Committee called for in Mr. Jones' motion was constituted as follows: Mr. Jones of S. Chicago; Paul Cornell, Hyde Park; Mr. Dolton, Thornton.

THE CUSTODIAN MATTER.

Mr. Dolton called up the resolution offered at a previous meeting of the Board with reference to the bill of the City Custodian of $2,600, in the propeller Globe suit, James vs. Helmer, as charged by a city paper.

Upon motion, the Coroner came forward and made the following explanation, substantially:

The law requires all coroners to collect the costs of funeral expenses, costs of inquests, and jury fees, out of the estates of deceased persons, if sufficient. After the introduction of railroads so plentifully, a special law was passed that all railroads, steamers and propellers were liable to pay the funeral expenses of persons killed by accidents connected with them, and the Coroner was authorized to bring suit to recover. By the application of this authority he had saved the county $2,000 in two years.

The amount of the funeral expenses of the victims by the explosion of the propeller Globe, at Hale's dock, Nov. 8th, 1860, was $173. He made out the bill and the owners being non-residents, presented it to the Agent, Helmer. He was put off for nearly six months with various statements, and finally commenced an attachment suit, and obtained a judgment.

Of the matter of the Custodian's fees he knew nothing. He had asked Mr. Long what his bill was, and was answered it was trifling; that he had simply been down and made an inventory. The Custodian had called upon him to-day and given him a receipt in full for $2, which he paid.

The following is a copy of the receipt:

CHICAGO, Dec. 9th, 1861.

Wm. James, Coroner, vs. Albert M. Helmer.

Received of William James, $2, being fees in the above entitled case in full to day of sale, storage with Hall & Co. to be paid from proceeds of sale. JAMES LONG, City Custodian.

Mr. Dolton moved to adjourn until this morning, at ten o'clock. Carried.

Col. Mulligan's Lecture Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS "IRISH BRIGADE," CHICAGO, December 8, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you the proceeds of the lecture lately delivered before the Young Men's Association, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell at Lexington.

I know from what you saw and suffered there, you will be pleased to aid me in relieving the homes of our gallant, good boys.

The amount ($164.20) one hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty cents. I only wish it was very much more. You and I can never make adequate return for their devotion to the flag and faith exhibited on that field. Your friend, JAS. A. MULLIGAN.

Rev. Thad. J. Butler, D.D. Chaplain Irish Brigade.

REPLY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1861.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Your favor of the 5th inst. with the enclosed proceeds of the lecture ($164.20) one hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty cents has been received.

I need not say to you how gladly I shall comply with your request, to act as your almoner towards the bereaved and destitute widows and orphans of our poor fellows at Lexington; those brave men who, in leaving all for their country, have now left their families to God, and the mercy of those who know and can sympathize in their necessities.

How richly, as they lie in their cold beds under the sod of Missouri, they deserve this remembrance at our hands, they best know who shared their privations, their pitiless exposures, their [illegible] sufferings, and who at last beheld them [illegible] by death, and [illegible] the hands [illegible] but no longer to toil for those they loved.

The blessing of the God of the widow and the fatherless [illegible] upon you by your friend, THADDEUS J. BUTLER, D. D.

CIGARS.—E. Hoffman, well known in this city, from his long connection with the cigar business, has opened a new and elegant store at No. 137 Randolph street, under the Sherman House. The arrangements, decorations and conveniences of the store are among the best in the city and are models in the matter of store-furnishing. His stock of cigars embraces choice imported brands, especially of Havanas, while in the matter of chewing tobacco, a new brand prepared by Mr. H. will meet with rapid sale from its superior qualities. He has also a splendid assortment of meerschaums, cigar holders, cigar cases, etc., warranted to pure imported articles. We advise smokers and weed-users to call.

THE LOCATION OF THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

The Work Going Forward.

An informal meeting of members of the committees representing the Board of Trade, Common Council and the Mercantile Association, appointed to manage the Armory Location subject during the session of Congress, was held last evening at the rooms of the Mercantile Association. From the energy with which the matter is being advanced through the circulating of petitions, the sending forward to our representatives at Washington, of the mass of influential names appended to these petitions, and the use of every influence that can be brought to bear upon the Committee having the Armory location in charge, our citizens have reason to feel greatly encouraged. The prospect seems to brighten. At a moderate estimate, over twenty-five thousand of the best citizens of Illinois have appended their signatures to the memorial to be presented at Washington, praying for the location at this place.

A letter was last evening presented to the meeting from Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, asking for additional aid in the shape of men and names, and stating that a numerously signed petition, having attached the name of speaker Pennington and other influential persons, had been received from New Jersey, asking that the desires of the Western people might be complied with in locating the Armory in Chicago.

Thirteen or fourteen of our most prominent business and professional men are already in Washington, attending to the interests of the city in this important subject, and more are to leave in a few days. The following is a list of the gentlemen who are either already there or about to go there, to represent the interests of the Northwest in the selection of the location of the Armory:

Solomon Sturges, Walter L. Newberry, Frederick Tuttle, E. B. Ward, (Detroit,) Charles Walker, Thomas B. Bryan, John Wentworth, Dr. John Evans, Hon. John B. Turner, Hon. Julian S. Rumsey, P. H. Haddock, Dr. C. V. Dyer, Gurdon S. Hubbard, C. G. Hammond of the C., B. & Q. R. R., S. A. Smith, Robert H. Foss and R. Prindiville.

There was no formal action had at the meeting reported, excepting as to the canvassing of the subject, and forming further plans for its prompt and energetic prosecution, until the matter shall be definitely settled for or against Chicago.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—We understand that this eloquent divine who has so recently electrified the many different audiences listening to him on the Potomac and in New York, may be expected to address our citizens in one of the city churches ere this.

An Appeal from the Camp.

To Churches, Sunday Schools, Publishers, and the public generally:

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee of the Association of Chaplains in Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Mound City, for the purpose of laying before you the great necessity of reading matter for the soldier.

We assume this duty the more cheerfully, from a full persuasion that the object of our appeal must commend itself to the hearts of all patriots and philanthropists.

But a few facts need to be laid before you, to show the importance of the enterprise.

1. A large proportion of the rank and file of our volunteer army are young men—too young to have taken that settled and fixed form of character which is proof against temptation.

2. It need not be repeated, what has so often been remarked, that in the army there are temptations to vice which are not known at home, and to the young these temptations are peculiarly trying.

3. Unlike the soldiery of the regular army, our volunteer soldier is strong in his individuality, and cannot be subjected to the rigid and absolute military control which, in some degree, confirms the manners of the regular. In fact, this is not proposed nor desired.

4th. Many of our young men are liberally educated; some have already entered the learned professions, and no small share of them cherish high principles of religion and morality.

5. All are intensely active, and must find employment, in some way. While in camp, or barracks, there are many weary hours in every day, which hang heavily on them; and in the natural effort to throw off the burthen, there is great danger of the active young man resorting to amusements, or dissipation, which may involve him in ruin.

To guard against this danger, it is desirable to preserve, as far as possible, home influence and home-like habits. There is, however, very little that is homelike to be met with in the army, save the happy and healthful employment of reading. As a large part of our soldiers are accustomed to read at home, we can think of no amusement or employment so homelike, so happy and so salutary as that of reading entertaining books, tracts, papers, &c.

Hence, we come before the public in this behalf. The earnings of the soldier are too small to admit of his buying books. Periodicals might be had on good terms; but no one can tell, to-day, what may be the post-office to-morrow. Hence this is impracticable. We therefore ask for whatever can be had that is not of a skeptical or immoral nature or tendency.

Old newspapers, magazines, tracts, religious newspapers and journals, hymn books, school reading books, small volumes, or compends of history, stories—in short, whatever would interest other people in the various walks of civil life. About one-eighth part of our men read and speak the German language. Hence, whoever can produce a book, tract, or paper, in this language, will do good service to the army.

SUGGESTION.

We would suggest to churches, Sunday Schools, cities, villages, &c., the convenience of appointing depositories where every one who can spare a book, tract, or paper, may deposit it. Newspaper editors have generally long lists of exchanges. To these the scissors may have been applied in pieces, but even after this operation they may contain very many paragraphs of interest to the poor soldier, who has nothing else to read. Let everything of this kind be deposited, and when there is enough for a box, bale or barrel, let them be sent on. Those intended for Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Mound City, may be sent to "Rev. E. Folsom, for Chaplain's Association, Cairo, Ill."

On one corner of the box, or package, should be written "Soldier's Reading." This will ensure to it a free passage per express.

In this work, we calculate largely on the activity and patriotism of the fair sex, whose timely exertions have already contributed so largely to the comfort and welfare of our citizen soldiers.

J. C. MASTER, Chaplain of 48th Reg. Ill. Vols.
C. BUTTON, Chaplain of 20th Reg. Ill. Vols.
S. Y. MCMASTERS, Chaplain of 27th Reg. Ill. Vol.

[Papers favorable to this work will please copy.]

ARRIVALS.—The following are among the arrivals at the Sherman House: Ex-Governor Wright, Indiana; Hon. B. W. Latrobe, Baltimore; Hon. H. Blackstone, Baltimore; Col. C. D. Mead, New York; Hon. W. N. Meservey, Iowa; J. R. Payson, Esq., New York; Isaac Otis, Esq., Missouri; J. D. Sargent, Esq., Philadelphia; C. A. Otis, Esq., Cleveland; F. Rahn, Esq., Pittsburgh; A. N. Foster, Esq., Boston; E. Hall, Esq., Boston; Lieut. J. M. Goff, St. Louis; Major Forney, U. S. A.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I want to find a home for a male infant a few days old. It is entirely hearty, has dark blue eyes, and black hair, and will be given for adoption so as to leave no possible chance for the mother to trace it. Apply at 177 Randolph street, second floor, from 1 to 4 P. M. to Robert Collyer, Minister at large.

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec11-3w

☞ Will save more than their weight in gold. Bradstreet's Weather Strips and Rubber Mouldings, for doors and windows, No. 4, Kingsbury Block, up stairs. dec11-3t

☞ Exchange on New York, Philadelphia and Europe. Gold for sale.
Deposits received and money remitted as desired. KERFOOT, ALEXANDER & Co., de7-1m 32 Clark street, Sherman House block.

ARTILLERY.—Lieut. D. A. Cashman, late pressman in the TRIBUNE office, and a competent officer, has opened a recruiting office for Capt. Bouton's company of flying artillery, at Corbin's cigar store, corner Randolph and Clark streets. First rate men (and none others will be accepted) will find this a desirable opportunity to enter this popular arm of the service. Apply as above, or address LIEUT. D. A. CASHMAN, Chicago.

☞ Cook & McLean, 93 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se20-1y

☞ Headquarters Yates Rifle Regiment, 150 Randolph street, up stairs. COL. J. RUTHERFORD, Commanding. LIEUT. COL. JOHN H. CLYBURN. de4-6t

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h851-1y

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. de8-1yr

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, [illegible] LEY HALL and Miss ELIZA JANE MARSHALL.

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst., GRAHAM, only son of [illegible] Funeral from their residence, No. 138 Monroe street, this afternoon at two o'clock.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS,
RICH VASES,
PARIAN IMAGES,
TOILET BOTTLES,
[illegible] GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 20 Randolph street.

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, [illegible]
Mouldings, Gilt and Rosewood,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1861.

The money market is quiet and business generally is moving along without anything worthy of special note from day to day. If anything, exchange is rather more abundant, as the Indiana branches have sold freely to customers and other bankers at ⅛ premium, and we hear that some of the other banks have sold round lots at the same figure. The ruling price, however, at most of the banks has been ¼. The general buying price is ⅛; but some of the banks were unwilling to pay above 1-8.

Gold is not active. Buying about ½@¾; selling ¾@1 ℘ cent. premium for small lots.

GOLD FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—We saw to-day $5,000 of Pike's Peak gold in the hands of our former fellow citizen, J. B. Stansell, Esq., who has just returned from the mountains. He is to send it to Philadelphia in a day or two for coinage. This amount is only one-third of what Mr. Stansell realized in four months last summer. Under the excitements produced by the war, Pike's Peak has in a measure been lost sight of, but it is destined to be of immense advantage to the West, and in fact to the entire country, for the fact that immense deposits of gold exist there no longer admits of doubt.

"SECESH" TREASURY NOTES.—We learn from a gentleman who, having managed to escape from Dixie, has just arrived in this city, that Confederate Treasury notes are at 30 per cent. discount for coin, and in most cases the coin cannot be had for them on any terms. They are really worth the paper they are printed upon—"only this and nothing more."

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Gold was more plenty yesterday and sold freely at 1½ ℘ cent. premium, the banks offering it at par for sight exchange on New York. Otherwise there was no change in the state of the money market. Exchange was rather close and firm at 1 ℘ cent. at the banks and 1⅛@1¼ outside. Money continues very scarce.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following table shows the weekly earnings of the above road from Dec. 1st to 7th, 1861:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,614.58	$5,587.00
Freight	11,886.00	13,[illegible]
Sundries	515.52	559.[illegible]
Total	$17,992.[illegible]	$19,975.07
Decrease in 1861	1,982.[illegible]	
Total this month to date	17,992.[illegible]	19,975.07
Total since 1st January	941,109.07	864,134.[illegible]

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	78¾	78¾
Galena	71	71
Rock Island	54	53¾
Burlington and Quincy	59	59
Michigan Southern (preferred)	38¾	38¾
Michigan Southern (common)	18¾	18
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. bonds	43¾	43
Missouri 6s	40¾	40¾
Virginia 6s	48	48

Market—First board steady; 2d board dull.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the week and since Jan. 1, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Dec. 7.	Since Jan. 1, 1861.	Same time, 1860.
Flour, brls	31,473	1,471,615	613,977
Wheat, bu	309,768	17,547,977	13,791,451
Corn, bu	146,863	26,260,096	15,519,494
Oats, bu	11,594	1,394,869	1,547,390
Rye, bu	14,777	493,789	310,169
Barley, bu	5,794	422,686	548,893
Seeds, lbs	101,118	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	265,344	223,116
Beef, brls		4,490	2,450
Pork, brls	58	44,684	12,680
Cut Meats, lbs		3,697,435	6,992,973
Lard, lbs	20,599	6,291,610	4,002,526
Tallow, lbs	4,100	95,873	318,246
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, cds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruits, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millstuffs, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Dec. 7.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, brls	25,906	1,450,985	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, cds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, no	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill Stuffs, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	644	8870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	1100	4600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	5198	96343	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	G S lbs.	Hwines brls.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of Live Hogs to-day were only 4311; but on account of the mildness of the weather at the opening there was no inquiry by packers, and but a limited demand by shippers, and the sales were light at $2.85@3.35 gross, with sales of only about 2100 head. There were two lots of picked hogs sold to Canadian shippers at $3.65@3.75, but these quotations were no indication of the general market. At the close the weather changed and became cold, and holders were firmer in consequence, but there was not much disposition on the part of buyers to meet them, and the number left over in the pens—about 7000—acted as a drag.

The Provision market was more active, but the movement was principally in Lard, of which about 1000 pkgs changed hands, at 6¾c for prime kettle-rendered Leaf; 7¼c for steam-rendered Leaf; and 6¾@6¾c for No. 1 Lard. The demand for kettle-rendered is unusually active, and the market very firm. Mess Pork is in active demand at $9, but holders generally ask $9.25, and we have but 150 brls country packed to report at the former quotation. English Meats are in good demand, and we note sales of about 86,000 lbs at 4¼c for Cumberland Middles, and 5¼c for Short Rib Middles. There is some inquiry for Green Meats, and we note sales of 2000 Green Sides at 4¼c. A lot of 600 Hams in dry salt about eight days was sold at 3c loose.

There was rather more inquiry for flour to-day and the market was more active, but at previous quotations. About 1,600 brls of all kinds changed hands at $3.60 for good White Winter extra; and $3.55@4.15 for medium to choice Spring extras.

The wheat market advanced ½@1c ℘ bushel, and closed firm, with more liberal transactions at 77c for No. 1 Red; 73@73½c for No. 2 Red; 71@71¼c for No. 1 Spring; and 65@65½c for No. 2 Spring.

There was an improved inquiry for Corn, and the market was brisk at yesterday's advance—about 53,000 bushels having changed hands, at 24c for Mixed in store.

Oats were in less request, and the market was a shade weaker, with sales at 17½@18c for No. 1 in store. Rye was in good demand, and No. 1 was sold at 39@39½c. Seeds were quiet. Highwines declined ½c, with sales at 15½c.

"ENGLISH MEATS."—In another column will be found an article, giving full instructions how to cut, cure and pack all kinds of "English Meats," from the pen of a highly experienced packer and provision merchant. Pork packers all over the Northwest would do well to consult the article referred to before putting up meats for the English market, or they may have to import samples from England (as a contemporary stated one of our pork-packers had to do this season.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1861.

FREIGHTS—The various railroads leading to the East are at present engaged in "cutting under" the published rates, and it is useless to give space to their tariff. Flour is taken to New York, all rail, at $1.17½, and to Boston at $1.30@1.35. Fourth class freight to New York, 65c per 100 lbs. The railroads are more anxious for freights than formerly, and this is the reason of the reduction in rates.

FLOUR—Received, 3,198 brls. The Flour market is dull and the tendency is downward for all kinds, but especially stagnant on winter grades. Spring extras are quoted at a range of $3.60@4.15 for common to very choice, and winter extras at $4@4.50 for medium red and mixed to good white winter extras. Choice brands of white wheat extras are held at $4.75@4.85, without buyers. There has been an active inquiry for superfine brands, and sales during the week have ranged from $2.25@2.60 for common to choice. Rye Flour is quiet and almost nominal at $2@2.12½—some holders ask $2.25. Buckwheat Flour is in good supply and the market is quiet with sales at $1.50@1.60 ℘ 100 lbs.

TO-DAY the market was quiet. Sales were:—300 brls "Classic" white winter on p. t.; 100 brls good white winter extra at $4.05 del; 150 brls "Bartlett's" double extra spring at $4.15 on track; 100 brls "Wood & Russell" at $4 del.; 75 brls "Afton" do at $4.10 del; 150 brls good spring extra at $3.85 del.; 100 brls good extra at $3.85 del.; 100 brls "Madison Mills" at $3.25 del.

CORN MEAL—Dull. Sales 200 bags good Bolted at $10.25 per ton.

WHEAT—Received 52,035 bu. The market is very firm, with an advancing tendency, induced by a good speculative inquiry which has been stimulated by a probability of a falling off in the supply in consequence of bad roads in the country. The supply of winter wheat is unusually light, and the market is neglected.

TO-DAY the market advanced ½@1c on all grades. Sales were as follows: WINTER—2000 bu No 1 Red Winter in store at 77c; 700 bu No 2 Red in store at 73c; 400 bu do at 73½c; 200 bu Rejected Red in store at 56c. SPRING—6000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 71c; 2000 bu do at 71¼c; 15,000 bu do at 71½c; 10,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 65c; 7000 bu do at 65½c; 2500 bu do at 65¾c; 1000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 51c; 800 bu do at 52c.

CORN—Received, 20,909 bu. There is an active inquiry for Corn in store, principally on Eastern orders, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency.

TO-DAY there was a good demand and the market ruled very firm at yesterday's advance. Sales were—30,000 bu Mixed in store (in one lot) at 24c; 23,000 bu do in store at 24c.

OATS—Received, 2149 bu. There has been an active inquiry for Oats during the week and the market was firm. Within the past two days, however, the demand has fallen off materially, and the market closed quiet and a shade weaker.

TO-DAY the sales were:—1000 bu No 1 in store at 18c; 2000 bu do at 17½c.

RYE—Received, 9401 bu. In the early part of the week there was little or no inquiry, and the market fell to 38c for No 1 in store. Towards the close, however, the demand increased, and prices again advanced to 39@39½c.

TO-DAY the sales were:—400 bu No 1 in store at 39c; 400 bu do at 39½c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,050 bu. There is some inquiry for No. 2 Barley in store at 19c, at which sales have been made during the past week; but in all other kinds there is little or nothing doing. A few choice samples have been sold at 38@40c on track, and common to fair at 30@35c.

HIGHWINES—The demand for shipment is light and the market is dull and ½c lower. Sales to-day were:—105 brls at 15½c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 27@28c.

TIMOTHY SEED—The market is quiet, but holders are firm. Sales to-day, 40 bushels choice at $1.50; 25 bags good at $1.50; 20 bags fair at $1.45.

CLOVER SEED—The demand is less active than formerly and the market is quiet and a shade lower. Sales to-day, 25 bushels good at $3.60½; 10 bags at $3.60.

FLAX SEED—The supply is very light and the market is firm at $1.10@1.25 for fair to prime.

PROVISIONS—The weather during the past week has been very unfavorable for packing, and nearly every house in the city has more or less sour pork on hand. The receipts of Hogs were heavy—amounting to upwards of 48,000, and the decline experienced in the market caused operators to buy freely. The packing up to date amounts to about 110,000 hogs. The Beef packers are still at work,—mostly on tierce beef,—and the season's work foots up fully 30,000 head, which is 5,000 more than last season's entire packing.

The market for Provisions has been more active during the week, but prices have declined very materially. Mess Pork has been in good request on Canadian account, and upwards of 3,000 barrels have changed hands during the week, mostly at $9.50, free of storage till the opening of navigation; but within the past two days sales have been made as low as $9.00—which is a decline on the week of 50@75c per brl. Holders, however, generally ask $9.50—there being free buyers at $9.00. Prime mess has been in limited request, and some sales have been made at $3.62½. Green Meats have been more active, and about 20,000 pieces have been sold within the week at 3@3¼c for hams, 4¼c for sides, and 1¾@2c for shoulders. Dry salted meats are entirely nominal. A lot of 1,800 pcs hams were sold a few days ago at 3¾c, which is about the only transaction reported. English Meats are in fair request, and the market has been active, with sales of Cumberland middles at 4¼c; long rib middles at 5c; long boneless at 5¼c; short rib 5¼@5¾c; and short boneless at $5.60. There has been a very active demand for Lard, especially kettle-rendered, and the market has been brisk at 7¼@7¾c—closing firm. Steam rendered has been in less request, and sales ruled at 7@7¼c for prime leaf, and 6¾@6¾c for No. 1. Yellow Grease has been active at 5c.

TO-DAY the sales of Provisions were as follows: 100 brls Davenport packed Mess Pork at $9.00; [illegible] 600 lbs Cumberland middles at 4¼c packed; 4,000 lbs short ribbed middles at 5¼c packed; 2,000 pcs green sides at 4¼c; 400 tcs kettle-rendered lard (Houghs) at 7¼c; 400 tcs do in lots at 7¼c; 300 tcs prime steam rendered leaf lard at 7¼c; 50 tcs gut and head lard at 6¾c; 50 tcs No. 1 lard at 6¾c; 5 tcs do at 6½c; 300 pkgs yellow grease at 5c. 600 Hams in dry salt (about eight days) at 3c.

DRESSED HOGS—The weather to-day was unfavorable, and the sales were light, at $2.00 for sour, and $2.50@2.75 for sound.

TALLOW—The demand is less active and the market is quiet, with sales of country at 7¼@7½c. Prime city is held at 8c, without buyers.

HIDES—The market is quiet and rather heavy. We quote: Dry Flint, 10½@11c; Dry Salted, 8½@9c; Green Salted, 5@5½c; Green country, 4½@4¾c.

WOOL—There is nothing of interest in the wool market to report, and prices are nominal at 30@45c.

BEANS AND PEAS—White beans are in fair request at $1.00@1.25 for fair to prime. Peas are in demand at 75@85c.

BROOM CORN—Prime Brush is in good request and firm at $60@65, and $70 for very extra; but common grades are dull at $25@40.

SALT—There is a good demand for Coarse Salt by packers, and the market is firm at $1.25 ℘ brl. There is no Liverpool salt in market—the stock being entirely exhausted. We quote:

Coarse, ℘ brl	$2.25
Fine "	2.00
Dairy "	3.00
Ground Solar "	2.50

When sold in less quantities than a car-load, the cost of drayage is added to the above.

APPLES—Green are in fair supply and steady at $1.75@2.25 for fair to prime.

CRANBERRIES—The stock is heavy and the market closes dull at $3.50@4.50 ℘ brl of 3 bushels.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried Apples are in good supply, with a fair demand at 4@4½c for old and 5@6c for new. Unpared Peaches are dull at 5c for old and 6½c for new.

CIDER—In fair supply, with sales at $4.50@4.75 ℘ brl.

GROCERIES—The market for sugars is very firm, without, however, any change in prices. Coffees are firm and advancing:

SUGARS—N. O. common	[illegible]
" good common	[illegible]
" fair	[illegible]
" fully fair to prime	[illegible]
Cuba sugars	[illegible]
N. Y. refined white coffee	10¾@11 c
" crushed, granulated and granulated	11½@12 c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]
Plantation	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
COFFEE—Rio	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Santos	[illegible]
O. G. Java	[illegible]
Mocha	[illegible]
RICE	[illegible]
SPICES—Cassia	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	[illegible]
Black Teas	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine, $3.00; Tar, $6.00@6.50; Pitch, $6.50@7.00; Rosin, $5.50—the market firm with an advancing tendency.

FISH—The market is quiet at the following quotations:

No. 1 Whitefish, ½ brls	$3.37½@3.50
No. 2 "	3.00 @3.12½
No. 1 Trout, "	[illegible]
No. 2 "	1.50 @[illegible]

HAY—The following are the quotations of Fribie Bros., 45 Market street: Pressed Timothy, $11.00@12.00 per ton; Pressed Prairie, $9.00@10.00; Loose Prairie, $6.00@7.00; Loose Timothy, $9.00.

COAL—The market is steady. We quote the retail prices as follows:

Lehigh, egg	$8.50 delivered.
Lehigh, foundry	9.00 "
Blossburgh	9.00 "
Scranton, egg	8.00 "
Briar Hill, Erie, Mineral Ridge and Chippewa	6.00 "
Illinois	4.50 "

BUTTER—There is an active demand for firkin butter for shipment to Canada and New York, and the sales during the week have been liberal at 11@13c—closing steady. Choice Dairy is in good demand at 11@13c.

EGGS—Fresh, 13@14c ℘ doz. Limed scarcely saleable at any price.

POTATOES—Sound are scarce and in request at 40@50c ℘ bu.

POULTRY—There is a large stock of sour poultry on the market, which of course is not saleable. The market for sound is nominal.

SUNDRIES—Babbitt's best Medicinal Saleratus, 9c; do Pure, 8c; Babbitt's Potash, in tin cans, 9@13c; Babbitt's French Chemical Soap, 8c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels are offered at $1.00—packers offering $1.00@1.05. Hickory poles dull at $12@14 ℘ thousand. Flour barrels, flat hoop, 28c; round hoop, 30@32c.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 4,311. The market to-day was dull—buyers and sellers being 10@15c apart—and the sales were light at a range of $2.85@3.00, and $3.62@3.75 for two picked lots of extra heavy. The sales were as follows:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 200 head. Market steady. Sales:

[illegible]

Amount of Grain in Buffalo.

The following shows the amount of all kinds of grain in store in this city this morning, together with the quantity now in transit [illegible]:

Amount in store	[illegible]
afloat	[illegible]
Total grain here	[illegible]

—*Buffalo Advertiser*, 9th.

Weekly Review of Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

	Week ending Dec. 7.	Cor. Week 1860.	Cor. Week 1859.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No	[illegible]	40,000	[illegible]
Timber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, ETC., DURING THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 7.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
By G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Ill Cent R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Chi & R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C & N W R R	[illegible]	4,000	2,000
By Mich S R R	2,000	....	2,000
By P & Ft W R R	[illegible]	....	....
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,120,000
Total prev. week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. week 1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Lumber market is very quiet, but there is no visible alteration in prices. If any thing, the market for common qualities is scarcely so firm—there being but few sales at over $9.50. Still, there are some holders who refuse to sell at $10.00—confident that the decrease in the receipts during the season will be sensibly felt before Spring. A majority of dealers, however, have but little faith in the upward tendency in the market, and are willing to sell at $9.50.

Shingles are quiet and steady at our quotations. Lath is unchanged.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$22.00@25.00
Second Clear	19.00@20.00
Third Clear	14.00@15.00
Common Boards, dry	9.50@10.00
Stock Boards	10.50@11.00
Fencing, dry	9.50@10.00
Cull Boards	6.50@ ....
Common Flooring, undressed	13.00@14.00
Second Clear do do	16.00@17.00
Clear do do	18.00@20.00
Siding, Clear	11.00@12.00
" Common	9.00@10.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℘ M	3.00@ ....
do do No. 1	2.75@ ....
Sawed Shingles, A	3.00@ ....
Lath	2.00@ ....
Posts, ℘ 100 nominal	12.00@18.00

"English Meats."

"Upon what Meats hath this our Cæsar fed,
That he hath grown so great?"

Probably few of our readers are aware what "English Meats" are; and yet the phrase has become a very important one in our commercial nomenclature. Of course all know what "meat" is; but what particular kind it is which merits the adjective "English" before it, is to many a matter of great curiosity. They are anxious to know what are the qualities, digestive and otherwise, which fit "meat" for an Englishman's stomach,—that should give him such rotund form—such a high degree of corporosity.

Besides, this, however, as the packers all over the Northwest are putting up meats for the English market, and as some of our farmers rather than sell their hogs, will themselves cut and pack, we avail ourselves of a circular just issued to-day by MR. HENRY MILWARD, the well known provision broker of our city, which contains full and complete instructions in the manner of cutting and curing all kinds of meats. Accompanying this circular are lithographic plates representing the various cuts, when properly finished, which we cannot reproduce in our columns, but which Mr. Milward will furnish to any person by sending him two three-cent postage stamps.

We make copious extracts from the circular:

THE PROPER METHOD OF CUTTING, CURING AND PACKING ENGLISH MIDDLES, LONG MIDDLES, RIB IN.—This is one of the most difficult cuts to turn out of hands properly. The back-bone is taken completely off, as also two of the shoulder ribs. An incision is then made over the blade-bone and the knuckle disjointed; a sweep of the knife is then made down to the marrow-bone, close to the hock. The blade-bone is extracted by freeing it from the meat with the knife and a chisel made for the purpose. The shank or marrow-bone is also extracted by freeing it from the meat and twisting it out. A scribe of a saw is then made nearly midway lengthwise of the ribs, but not sufficient to cut them through, the side is pressed against the edge of the cutting table to crack the ribs and it is then ready for the salter. In all these cuts, the sides should be made as even and neat as possible, the pockets (from whence the blade-bone has been extracted) nicely rounded off and all ragged ends should be removed.

LONG BONELESS MIDDLES.—This cut is almost the same as the preceding with the exception of the ribs being entirely removed, making a side free from the bone. The Hogs from which this cut is selected are generally heavy, 250 to 300 lbs net, though some purchasers prefer light Long Boneless.

CUMBERLAND CUT MIDDLES.—This is a difficult cut to manage satisfactorily. The back-bone and shoulder ribs are taken off as directed in the foregoing cuts, but beyond these none of the bones must be touched. Cracking or scratching the ribs or removing the blade-bone, as is often done, renders it quite unsaleable in the districts for which it is intended. These Middles are generally made from light Hogs of 150 to 180 lbs., though some purchasers prefer heavier meat.

WILTSHIRE CUT.—Is the full side cut off the neck. The blade and back-bone removed, also three Shoulder ribs and the top of the aitch or loin bone. This cut is but seldom seen in the States, except in the form of Singed Bacon.

SHORT MIDDLES.—The shoulder is cut off so as to clear the blade bone, none of which should remain in the middle, the side is then treated as directed for Long Middles, both as to taking off the back-bone and cracking the ribs.

SHORT BONELESS MIDDLES.—Exactly similar to the foregoing with the exception that all the ribs must be removed. Both of these cuts should be made as neat and square as possible. The Hogs generally selected for this cut are a heavier grade than those for short Middles, though in this as well as in Long Boneless, the desired weight varies according to a purchasers requirements.

CURING MIDDLES.—In warm weather the middles should be laid singly on the floor of the cellar or some other cool apartment, sprinkled with salt, and allowed to remain there for 24 hours; they are then placed in the salting box, and well rubbed. In Ireland a kettle of pickle is kept by the salter and after being rubbed, and while yet on the salting table, some of the brine is poured over the side which is then well washed or rubbed all over with a long handled stiff brush. In the United States they keep a whisk broom in brine, and after the meat has been rubbed and laid in a pile previous to applying the saltpeter, they shake the brush over the side, which gives enough moisture to expedite the melting of the saltpeter. They are then placed in regular piles from four to six sides high, according to the temperature of the weather, care being taken to lay them as level and square as possible, so as to hold the pickle, and make the sides a good shape. To effect this, many [illegible] place under the ends of the sides [illegible] whatever [illegible] necessary [illegible] bones, and sometimes small oak staves—if these last should be used, they ought to be washed in brine first, as when new they are apt to blacken the meat. A little ground saltpeter, something over one oz. to each middle, is then shaken over the lean of the back and the flank of the side, a few handsfull of salt spread over it, and the meat is on its first salting. Care should be taken to make a note of each day's salting, so as to know the age of the meat. In three or four days the second salting is proceeded with. The long handled brushes afore-mentioned are used to rub over the side the pickle formed during the first salting—the meat is moved into other piles eight to ten sides high and more salt shaken over it. So it remains for six or eight days, when it is again [illegible] in the same manner as previously and laid up in still higher tiers. There it may remain till you require to pack it, which may be done in eighteen or twenty-five days from the time it was first laid down.

PACKING MIDDLES.—The day before you intend commencing packing, the middles should be taken out of the tier, and the salt swept off; they should then be trimmed, sorted, and placed in piles, according to their various sizes. Nothing more injures the sale of middles in England than to have them unevenly packed, and to find sides of various and unequal sizes in the same box. The boxes should be made of several sizes, so as to fit the meat, which should be as little bruised or bent as possible. A sufficiency of pure white salt (Liverpool ground alum is the best), should be put into box—the sides should be placed in the box skin side down, with the exception of the top one, the skin side of which should be uppermost.

The lids of the boxes should be firmly nailed down and a strong hoop should encircle each end; these are all the hoops necessary. A middle hoop which some packers put on, is of more injury than advantage. The box should then be branded on the end with the packer's name, the number of pieces and cut of the middles, and the net weight of the meat—also some letter for a shipping mark. Neatness in branding should be attended to, as it tells well for the attention paid to the rest of the cure.

PACKING PORK.—In cutting barrel pork for the English market, the side is split in two lengthwise, from the neck to the ham, each rand or strip being as nearly even in breadth as possible. In this country the hams are generally left out, and they are not necessarily required in the packing. Most of the pork put up here is packed from the block, but the English and Irish curers prefer that the meat should be allowed to leach for several days, it is then cut. The different qualities packed for England are as follows:

1—Ty of India Pork contains	38 @ 42 pieces	318 lbs.
2— Navy	38 @ 42	200 lbs.
3— Brl	38 @ 42	200 lbs.
4— Prime Mess	38 @ 42	200 lbs.
5— Mess	38 @ 42	200 lbs.

1—Should contain 38 pieces prime viz: loins, belly pieces, rib pieces, breasts, cushion of leg free from bone and chines; the rest to be neck and poll pieces, fore and hind legs not to exceed 8. Quality to be very fat.

2—Should contain 40 pieces prime; quality not so fat as India.

3—Should contain 32 pieces prime; same as last.

4—Should contain 30 pieces prime, and is the only package and quality suitable for the Liverpool market. The most desirable hogs for making it are those weighing from 150 to 175 lbs. net. This is the quality usually purchased for the French market.

5—Should contain 12 to 14 pieces prime.

The pieces should be cut from the rands as nearly alike in weight and as squareas possible. When packed from the block, about 6 oz. of saltpetre should be put into each barrel. When packing from store meats for exportation the pieces of pork should be washed in clean water. The pickle should stand 36 hours after being made, and all scum taken off and never used till perfectly bright and clear. The want of a good head of salt and the unduly pickle, has given rise to the most complaints [illegible] of American beef and pork, so much so that the great bulk of it has to be washed and re-salted on landing in England.

BEEF.—The slaughter-houses must have a thorough current of air. Immediately after killing, the beef is hung up by the sinews of the hindleg, and must be removed to a room that no two carcasses will touch, to hang at least twenty-four hours before cutting. The two sides are sawn asunder, while hanging, clear through the back bone.

1—Tierce India Beef contains	42 @ 44 pieces	336 lbs
2— " Mess Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
3— Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
4—Barrel	[illegible]	[illegible]
5— Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Excitement in Dry Goods.

We stated a few days since that a merchant in this city received an order from New York to buy all the leading prints he could find at the current quotations, and that the order was filled by a purchase of about $4,000 worth of Merrimacs, Cocheco, and other brands. The following extracts from Eastern papers show the reason of such an order being sent from the East to the West:

EXCITEMENT IN THE NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The dry-goods market is very excited in prints and printing cloths, with heavy sales. Some holders have withdrawn their stocks for higher prices. Prints have advanced ½c. Merrimacs are quoted at 11@11½c, Spragues' [illegible] and Cocheco at 11c. Other cotton goods are unchanged.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET, Monday, Dec. 2.—Trade in dry goods during the past week has not exhibited any very great activity, but the market, notwithstanding, has ruled firm with a strong upward tendency upon pretty much all kinds cotton fabrics, the stocks of which are pretty well sold up. The rapid advance in the raw material compels manufacturers to put up their prices almost daily, while some parties are not disposed to sell for the present. Shootings, shirtings, brown and bleached, prints, printing cloths, colored cottons, and canton flannels, have all materially advanced, but in the present unsettled state of the market quotations are omitted.

Woolen goods generally have ruled firm, particularly low and medium priced cloths, satinets and Cassimeres. Flannels sell well, although not quite so firmly held as a few weeks ago. Blankets are in good supply, and rule dull, particularly common and inferior qualities. Shawls are without striking change. Hosiery continues in brisk request, and prices rapidly tend upward. The trade in foreign goods has been to a moderate extent, and confined chiefly to medium and low-priced seasonable goods, which have been taken at a fair profit to the importer. Shawls and millinery goods are selling slowly, at a loss on the cost of importation.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, 9th.]

BURLINGTON.—Hogs begin to come forward freely, B. & M. R. R. being compelled to run extra trains to bring them forward as fast as they arrive at Ottumwa. Our packers are now in full blast, but it seems as though an undue proportion go along to Chicago. We can hardly see where the profit is to the drover. The receipts of hogs by railroads for the week past, are about 12,000. Sales have been here this week at the following figures, for dressed:

Under 200 lbs	$2.50
Over 200 and under 250 lbs	2.75
Over 250 lbs	3.00

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, 9th.]

HOGS AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The price of Hogs remains at the old figures—$2.75@3.00 net. A fancy sale of 1,000 was made the other day at $3.10, but the purchaser has declined to operate in that way since, and is satisfied with the extent of the strike already made.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 7th.]

PROVISIONS AT PHILADELPHIA.—The market for the hog product generally is unsettled and drooping, owing to the decline in hogs at the west, and the receipts and sales of all kinds, except for Government purposes, continue light. Mess Pork ranges at $12@12.50, and Mess Beef at $12@13 ℘ brl, the latter for city packed. Bacon moves off slowly and prices favor the buyer, ranging at 6@8c for Hams, 5@5½c for Shoulders, and 6@6½c for Sides. 150,000 lbs of the latter sold to the Government, packed in tight casks, at the highest figures. 300 boxes middles are sold for forward delivery on terms kept private. Green Meats are beginning to come forward, and prices are irregular and lower, with sales of Hams in pickle at 6@6½c, and Shoulders in salt at 4½@4¾c. Lard is firm, with further sales of 700 tcs prime western, part at 9c. cash, and part private; kegs are worth 9½c.

[From the Freeport (Ill.) Journal, 6th.]

LARGE PACKING HOUSE.—We had the pleasure a few days since of passing through Messrs. Baker & Griffin's Packing House, in this city. The building is 25 feet deep, with 50 feet front, with three floors running the entire length. The building is thoroughly lighted by gas, rendering it almost as light in the night as day. Taken altogether, there is probably not a more convenient and complete packing house in the West, and but few of equal capacity. After this week they intend to pack night and day, employing from 25 to 40 men.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 10th.]

The weather continues warm, and pork packing is necessarily suspended. The receipts during the last 48 hours were 8,000 head, and the number in pens is large; besides which stock are accumulating at the shipping points in the interior, it being cheaper to keep hogs there than in the city. It is unusual to have such a spell of mild weather at this period of the season as is now being experienced. There was no spirit in the market. Holders offered pretty freely, deliverable the first favorable weather at $3.25@3.35; but packers were not disposed to buy to any extent. About 1800 head sold at $3.25@3.30. There was a speculative demand for mess pork, with sales for present and future delivery at $9.50. There was a great deal more called for, deliverable between now and the first of January, at $9.50, than could be procured. Lard is in fair demand at 7@7¼c, for prime tierce, but it is held ¼c higher. Nothing of consequence doing in green meats, owing to unfavorable weather; but for forward delivery prices may be quoted at 2½c for shoulders, 3½@3¾c for hams, and 3¾c for sides. Old bacon is not to be had at late quotations. The Government advertisements, out to-day, call for near 1,000 hhds; and holders, instead of selling, are reserving the stocks, awaiting the disposition of contracts.

Canal Tolls—Increase $897,338.67.

Canal Tolls received for 4th week in November, 1861	$45,820.52
Canal Tolls received for 4th week in November, 1860	30,599.13
Increase	$15,221.39
Total rec'ts for the month of Nov. 1861	$629,854.46
Do. 1860	411,559.45
Increase	$217,295.01
Tolls received from May 1st to Dec. 1, 1861	3,902,200.81
From April 25th to Dec. 17, 1860	3,005,262.14
Total increase	$897,338.67

The total amount of tolls received during the season of 1861 exceeds that of 1847 by more than two hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars, while the rates of 1861 are about "sixty per cent." less than those of 1847.—*Albany Statesman.*

Baltimore Cattle Market—Dec. 5th.

Beef Cattle—The offerings at the scales to-day amounted to 850 head. Of the number offered about 100 head were driven to Annapolis and Washington, 50 to the country, 200 left over unsold, and the balance purchased by the Baltimore butchers and packers at prices ranging from $3@4 ℘ 100 lbs—about the same as the rates of last week. Some lots of choice cattle brought a shade higher figures, and one or two lots of inferior sold at $2.50 ℘ 100 lbs. The market was active to-day.

Sheep—The market has been active and prices steady; sales are making at $2.50@3.25 per head; supply light.

Hogs—[illegible] demand good and prices steady, with [illegible] supply in market; sales have been made this week of good to prime live hogs at $5@5.50 ℘ 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—FLOUR—Market heavy, and slightly favors buyers, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales 9,600 brls at $5.20@5.40 for rejected; $5.40@5.50 for super state; $5.60@5.70 for extra state; $5.40@5.50 for super western; 5.60@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.95 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $6.05@6.75 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian, a little more doing, and prices slightly favor purchasers. Sales 1,600 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super; $5.60@7.50 for common to choice extra. [illegible] 1,100 brls extra at $5.75. Rye flour rules steady. Sales [illegible] at $3.50@4.45. Corn meal quiet and steady. Sales 500 brls Jersey at $3.50.

WHISKY—Without decided change. Sales 500 brls at 20½@20¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat about 1c better, with moderate business doing for export, in part for France. Sales 24,200 bu Chicago spring at $1.30@1.37; 12,000 Wisconsin club at $1.32; 6500 Milwaukee club at $1.37; 46,000 fair to good do at $1.29@1.30½; 30,000 amber Iowa at $1.31@1.33; 28,000 inferior to prime winter red western at $1.34@1.40; 13,200 amber Michigan at $1.41@1.42; 11,000 Canada club at $1.32; 3000 bushels white Canadian at $1.40; 1500 bushels white Kentucky at $1.50; and 34,000 bu white Michigan at $1.42@1.50. Rye without decided change; sales of 1,500 bu at 85c. Barley heavy, with sales of 1,000 bu Canada East at 70c, and 8,500 bu Canada West at 75@76c. The corn market rules firm, with scarcely so much doing; sales of 82,000 bu at 63@63c for inferior to common mixed western; 65@65½c for good Chicago spring do afloat, and 66 in store. We notice small sales of Canadian peas at 85c. Oats are dull and declining, with sales at 43@44½c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork rules steady with a fair demand. Sales 1050 bbls at $12.50@13.00 for mess; $13.75@14.00 for prime mess, and $8.50@9.00 for prime. Beef firm with sales of 400 bbls at $4.00@5.50 for country prime; $6.00@6.50 for country mess; $11.50@13.00 for repacked mess, and $13.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef in fair demand at [illegible]. We notice sales of 300 bbls of lard and lot [illegible]. Beef hams quiet and steady at 13c. Cut meats dull and small sales at 3½@3c for shoulders, and 4¼@7c for hams. Smoked meats quiet, and nominally unchanged. Bacon sides in fair demand. Sales of 450 boxes at 7c for long clear middles; 6c for short clear do. Dressed hogs are heavy at 4½@4¾c. Lard active. Sales of 800 bbls at 8½@9¼c. Butter in fair demand for export at 11@16 for Ohio, and 14@20c for State. Cheese less active at 6@8½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar more quiet and without material change in prices. Sales 300 hhds Cuba at 7½c; 24 boxes Havana, and 400 hhds Melado on p. t. Molasses remains quiet. Sales 300 brls New Orleans at 50c; 80 hhds Porto Rico at 40c; and 80 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 30@32c.

STOCKS—Lower and without activity. Ch & R I [illegible]; C & T 33; C & P 15; Ill C scrip 55¾; Pan [illegible]; C & N W [illegible]; M C 40¾; Pac Mail [illegible]; N Y C 78¾; Erie 29¾; H R R [illegible]; Erie pfd 51¾; Cumberland 4¾; Cal 7s 88; N Y C 6s 91¾; U S 6s 91; Illinois coupon bonds 67¾; Mich S 2d mortgage [illegible].

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Of all kinds dull and no sales.

WHISKY—Nominal at 17c.

EXPORTS—200 brls flour, 200 bu wheat.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED........Dec. 10.

Bark Sunshine, Kirby, Saginaw, 415 m lumber.
Brig C P Williams, Ballentine, Buffalo, 300 m lumber.
Schr Trinidad, Scoville, St Joseph, 6 m lumber, 75 m staves.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Charlotteville, 25 m lumber, 40 m staves.
Schr G W Holt, Hanscom, Bay City, 125 m lumber.
Schr Rapid, Black, Bay City, 160 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Belle, Emery, Cleveland, 200 tons coal.
Schr Perry, Hansen, Candeld, Sarnia, 70 m lumber, [illegible]
Schr [illegible], Tilley, Buffalo, 100 m lumber, 175 m lath.
Schr Three Bell, Clark, Holland, 40 m staves.

CLEARED........Dec. 10.

Schr Trinidad, Scoville, St Joseph, 3 tons coal, 1 [illegible]
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Centerville.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS LAID UP AT PORT COLBORNE.—We are indebted to Mr. R. R. Rowe, Esq., for the following list of vessels now in winter quarters at Port Colborne:

[illegible]

VESSELS PASSED THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Name.	Where from.	Where to.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Canal is clear of ice again. I hear there is a large quantity of [illegible] vessels [illegible] J. McG.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages
DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $23.50 do.
20,000 Quark Bags, $23.50 do.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY.
NOTIONS.

SILKS AND SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,
Bedding and Feathers.
Retail Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[illegible]

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULD, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers complete with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 234. oc6-'69-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ROOM, St. Louis, Dec. 5th, 1861.
All claims against the Military Department of the West which may have originated prior to the 14th of October, 1861, must be presented and filed with the Secretary of the United States Commission for Examining Claims, at St. Louis, Mo., on or before the 15th day of December next. [illegible]
J. E. FULLERTON, Secretary.

WAR DECLARED ON RING-BONES, Spavins, Sweeney, Curbs, Poll Evils, &c. [illegible]

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!!
50 TONS STRAW BOARDS
[illegible] G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

NOTICE.—Chicago, Dec. 3d, 1861.
On the 1st of October, 1861, I retired from the [illegible] business conducted by me in this city. HENRY C. HANEY, [illegible] F. ANDERSON.

SOUTH CHICAGO TAXES.—
Notice is hereby given that I will this day commence the collection of State and County and Personal Taxes in the Town of South Chicago, [illegible] M. EVANS, Collector.

QUERY.—Why should House-[illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
[illegible] GEO. T. ABBEY, 128 Lake street

Wanted.

WANTED—For a gentleman [illegible]
WANTED—A small [illegible]
WANTED IMMEDIATELY [illegible] TERWORTH & CO., Aurora, Kane County.
WANTED—A Situation [illegible]
WANTED! WANTED! [illegible]
WANTED—200,000 Railroad [illegible] St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad [illegible]
WANTED—To all Seeking [illegible]
TEACHERS.—A gentleman [illegible] Address "J. Teacher, Medford, Ind."
BUGGY WANTED.—A [illegible] Post Office Box 438, Chicago.
500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Sale Stables, [illegible] Adams street, Chicago, Illinois.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Second-hand [illegible] Lillie's patent lock. Address Drawer [illegible]
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR [illegible] A sixteen-horse power engine [illegible] Apply to D. W. MITCHELL [illegible]
FOR SALE—20,000 Dozen [illegible] Canton Drawers. MARTIN & [illegible]
FOR SALE.—A desirable [illegible] Apply to G. W. STANFORD [illegible]
FOR SALE—A vacant lot [illegible] Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 3 [illegible]
FOR SALE—A Scholarship [illegible] Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College [illegible] Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.
FOR SALE.—For sale for [illegible] Apply to J. LEWIS LEE [illegible]
FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible] Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest [illegible]
FRESH MILCH COWS [illegible] at Haase's Stock Farm, one mile south [illegible] Station, known as HAASE'S PARK. [illegible] F. HAASE, Post Office [illegible]
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE [illegible] VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A New House [illegible] Wabash avenue, north of 12th street [illegible] Apply to ELDRIDGE & [illegible] LOTTE, Tribune Building, No. 51 Clark street [illegible]
TO RENT—The Furnished [illegible] ing House No. 233 Wabash avenue [illegible]
HOUSES TO RENT. [illegible] No. 214 Wabash Avenue [illegible] Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 1 [illegible] Block, Dearborn street.
TO RENT—With immediate [illegible]
FURNISHED HOUSE TO [illegible]
FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" [illegible] "Lumber Yard" Property to rent [illegible] JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building [illegible]
TO RENT.—PIANOS
MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for [illegible] at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few single [illegible] pleasant rooms at No. 21 Adams street.
BOARDING.—A pleasant [illegible] Also, a few day boarders desired.
BOARDING.—Suites of rooms [illegible] State street. Also, a few day boarders [illegible]
BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] street, third door east of State street.
BOARDING.—A few gentlemen [illegible] and pleasant rooms at No. 29 Michigan Avenue [illegible]
BOARDING.—There are [illegible] cant at 223 and 225 South Clark [illegible]
BOARDING.—A pleasant [illegible] applying at 164 Monroe street [illegible]
BOARDING.—Very desirable [illegible] West Washington street, corner of Morgan [illegible]
NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 [illegible] street, is now opened and newly [illegible]

Lost.

$50 REWARD OFFERED [illegible]
STRAYED OR STOLEN [illegible] COB HEIRS, Green Bay, corner [illegible]
LOST—On Saturday, 7th inst. [illegible] Randolph street, between Dearborn [illegible]

General Notices.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WANTED—A smart young man [illegible]
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS [illegible]
TAKEN UP BY THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible]
$10,000 TO $12,000 WANTED [illegible]
NOTICE—Mr. Henry M [illegible] Chicago, December 9th, 1861.
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING [illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] R. P. CHAPMAN, A. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[illegible]
Office, No. 51 Clark St[illegible]

The Tribun[illegible]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12[illegible]

☞ In our local column is an [illegible] certain parties who have sch[illegible] swindle the Government by false [illegible] of lumber delivered at Cairo.

☞ The Sumter is like the Ir[illegible] —when you get where she is, [illegible] there. She was in the harbor of Ma[illegible] a few days since, and the steam fri[illegible] quois crept up outside to grab h[illegible] she should come out. She did n[illegible] (or at least the Iroquois did not [illegible] come,) and, entering the port, it w[illegible] the bird had flown! How the esc[illegible] made, whether by magic, or by w[illegible] overland, is not stated.

☞ Nothing decisive has yet tak[illegible] between Shoepff and Zollicoffer, [illegible] Cumberland, but it is said th[illegible] Thomas is making a movement [illegible] dent of Shoepff,) to get in the rear o[illegible] coffer, and that the fear of such a co[illegible] tion of affairs has caused the rebel [illegible] coffer to retrace his steps a bit. [illegible] not before heard of Gen. Thomas [illegible] undertaking, but it is only reason[illegible] suppose that he desires to retrieve hi[illegible] mistake in calling off the dogs of w[illegible] fore.

BRITISH CITIZENS IN MISSO[illegible]

The purpose of the recent exchan[illegible] his residence from this city to St. L[illegible] H. B. M. Consul, J. Edward Wilkins, [illegible] has been already sufficiently expla[illegible] several late occasions that have ind[illegible] that his presence is desirable in Mi[illegible] during the present disturbances for the [illegible] ter protection of rights of British sub[illegible] One case, and the latest, referred to [illegible] special St. Louis dispatches last even[illegible] that of one Wheelan, who with a ne[illegible] claims as his slave, is in custody [illegible] dence can be produced from Canada t[illegible] ing the *status* of both men. From wh[illegible] can make out, Wheelan's best show is [illegible] clear himself; he stands no chance [illegible] taining his colored friend.

FROM CONGRESS.

The telegraph gives us daily added [illegible] of the fearlessness and zeal with whi[illegible] Representatives of the people at Wa[illegible] ton are going into the work of investi[illegible] of the present National evils, their c[illegible] and the errors by which their remed[illegible] been retarded. Gen. Halleck's Thir[illegible] der was put into the crucible yest[illegible] From the discussion it will appear h[illegible] our Federal officers are influenced by [illegible] thorities at Washington" as to the [illegible] pretations of their duties and orde[illegible] cases where slavery is concerned. [illegible] friends of Humanity can thank God [illegible] take courage from the tone with w[illegible] Congress has commenced its session [illegible] which we trust will be carried throug[illegible] til the end.

☞ The statement is confirmed that [illegible] McClellan threatened to resign unless Sec[illegible] Cameron's Report was amended. [illegible] the report and the commander, we should have [illegible] ferred to sacrifice the latter.—*Tribune.*

No doubt. You "preferred to sacr[illegible] Missouri rather than let Fremont abolis[illegible] would rather break up the whole army [illegible] Union, and let the Union, the Constitu[illegible] and the Government "go to smash," in [illegible] to carry out your extreme notions, the [illegible] principles and the principles of the Con[illegible] tion and common sense.—*Journal.*

The *Journal* rarely rises above th[illegible] cles of argument. It pays not the slig[illegible] regard to consistency, or truth, but [illegible] greedily stultify itself for the sake of [illegible] tifying its malice towards the TRIBU[illegible] Whenever it imagines it sees an openi[illegible] throw dirt at the TRIBUNE, it never fai[illegible] let fly. Self-respect forbids that we sh[illegible] pay more heed to its vituperation than [illegible] be conveniently avoided, and we no[illegible] now for a different purpose than to b[illegible] words with it. What it now denou[illegible] as "extreme notions," it commended [illegible] advocated only last week. In its iss[illegible] the 5th, it said:

"The views taken by Secretary Cameron in [illegible] ence to the confiscation and disposition [illegible] slaves of actual rebels, will be read with [illegible] satisfaction by the loyal people of the country [illegible] These views, we are glad to see, agree [illegible] position on this question that has been [illegible] this paper."

According to the reports from Wash[illegible] ton, Gen. McClellan *threatened to re*[illegible] unless these views which the *Journa*[illegible] fully endorsed were repudiated by the [illegible] ministration. It is of no earthly conseque[illegible] to the country or to any human b[illegible] whether the *Journal* was "glad to [illegible] with the position of the Secretary of W[illegible] "on the question of the confiscation [illegible] "disposition of the slaves of rebels," [illegible] glad to disagree. But it is of the hig[illegible] importance to the country whether G[illegible] McClellan has been *playing the part of* [illegible] *itary dictator to the Government.* Th[illegible] the point we make. He is neither [illegible] President nor Congress, but simply a G[illegible] eral, appointed to command patriotic [illegible] unteers, called out to put down a slave-h[illegible] er's rebellion. His duty is to obey the ord[illegible] of his superiors, the President and the S[illegible] retary of War; to command the soldie[illegible] and lead them against the rebels. W[illegible] right, we should like to know, has an o[illegible] cer of the army to dictate to the Gover[illegible] ment its political policy? or to interf[illegible] with recommendations that a Secreta[illegible] may see proper to make to the Preside[illegible] or recommendations that the Preside[illegible] may choose to make to Congress? D[illegible] the *Journal* advocate such a violation [illegible] of the Constitution? such autocratic u[illegible] pation? In its quest after subscribers, [illegible] it try that experiment and see how m[illegible] it will obtain.

"MILITARY MOVEMENT A N[illegible] CESSITY."

The New York *World* of the 10th bre[illegible] the silence which, in common with m[illegible] of the Northern press, it has maintained [illegible] to criticism on military matters, with a [illegible] column article with the above caption, [illegible] which it makes some admirable poin[illegible] which we present in the form of texts, al[illegible] which loyal men will subscribe to:

[illegible]

Now let the reader run his eye ov[illegible] these few paragraphs, gleaned at random [illegible] from a sheet that has prided itself on [illegible] conservatism, and then dare to say that t[illegible] people, and a press that deserves vigilan[illegible] to guard their interests, has no right thus [illegible]